New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1701. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] FROM ALBANY.

The New-York City Bills Reported.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Charter.

THE STATE POLICE BILL.

The City Hall, the Central Park and the Supervisors.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2, 1857.

[illegible]

The Comptroller is to be [illegible] in the City Hall, and the County Clerk and [illegible]

[illegible] to be laid out by Commission[illegible]

[illegible]

The weather is extremely cold—the sleighing good [illegible] "N. Y." jubilant. LEO.

MAJORITY REPORT ON THE CHARTER.

[illegible]

The pay of the members of the Common Council is abolished.

The office of City Judge is continued, but any two Police Justices may hold special sessions.

The Charter election is separate from State elections.

A new election of Mayor and Common Council is to be held at the next election. The Departments not abolished have their incumbents retained until their terms expire.

With the exception of the Comptroller, Counsel and Mayor, all heads of Departments are appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

All salaries are to be fixed by the Common Council. No fees, commissions or emoluments are to be received by any officer other than their salaries, except the Collector of Arrears, Collectors of Taxes, and the City Inspector, who are allowed per centage and fees for the recording of births, &c.

MINORITY REPORT ON CHARTER.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, from the minority of the Committee on cities and villages, to whom was referred the various bills amending the charter of the City of New-York, reports:

That they have had the same under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to dissent from the views and conclusions of the majority of said Committee, having fully examined the merits and objections of each proposition which has been submitted to them, and while in this report your Committee do not propose to go into a detailed view of all the several propositions advanced, they believe it their duty to submit, in brief, some of the reasons why they have come to the conclusion to recommend the passage of the bill introduced in the House by Hon. JAMES J. OWEN, of Cayuga, and entitled "an act to revise and amend the charter of the City of New-York, and to organize the government of the said City under the same."

Your Committee premise by assuming that the organic law of the City should be framed without reference to parties or political considerations of any sort, but with a view only to the good and wholesome administration of the Government of a great and growing City.

Three several propositions were before your Committee, calling for their action—two of them were bills containing amendments to the charter, and each evidently drawn with reference to certain political ends, favorable to the political organizations from which they emanated, and by the partisans of whom they have been pressed and advocated before your Committee. In the judgment of your Committee, for these reasons alone, they ought not to pass into laws. But the objections to these bills, and to the one reported by the majority of the said Committee, do not rest alone on their political bias and aspect. Like all the amended charters that precede them, they are deficient in many respects to a full and complete charter, such as can alone afford ample protection and satisfaction to the people whose benefit is sought in their enactment.

Were these propositions submitted to a body of men whose knowledge and familiarity with the working of the City Government under the several amended charters that have from time to time been in vogue, your Committee have no doubt a charter would be matured covering all defects and divested of all objections.

The first Charter of the City of New-York, after the same became a dependency of the British Crown, was granted by Lieut.-Gov. DONGAN, in the year 1686, under the reign of JAMES II., and is known as the "Dongan Charter." Then comes Queen ANNE's Charter in 1708, and in 1730 what is known as the "Montgomerie Charter" was granted. These were confirmed under GEORGE II., in 1732, by act of the Governor and Council and by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York. These several grants and confirmations continued up to 1830, when the first amended Charter under the State Constitution was framed. By this Charter the Legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York was vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the City. Owing to the new rapid growth and the enlarged extent of the City, and the necessity for more thorough and complete organization of the Government thereof, an act was passed by the Legislature in May, 1846, calling a Convention to revise and amend the Charter. Nothing, however, was done under this act, and the same became absolute. In 1849, the Charter was amended by act of the Legislature, and again in 1853, *the present amended Charter*, by act of the Legislature, came into operation. The amended charter of 1849, as further amended in 1853, was the result of the labors of an association in the City of New-York known as the "*Reform Party*," which claimed to be not political in its character and intentions, but whose only object, it *was alleged, was to govern well the city* and enact for it "the greatest good to the greatest number." The gentlemen composing that party were men of intelligence and influence, whose knowledge of the City Government was intimate and extended—yet with all their practical knowledge, after having procured the passage of laws by the Legislature of the State, amending (in 1849 and 1853) the charter of the City, it is still found and ascertained that there are yet defects to be corrected and errors to be remedied. This fact most truly establishes the fact that the Legislature of the State cannot as well act in its legislative capacity for the good of the citizens of the City of New-York, as a *regularly constituted, deliberative body of its own citizens, elected for that purpose*, and hence arises, as your Committee believe, the necessity of a Charter convention, in and for the said City, in accordance with the provisions of the bill which your Committee have recommended.

In all the charters, grants, confirmations and legislative enactments, (heretofore mentioned,) the citizens of the City had no direct controlling power or influence *beyond that enjoyed by any other citizen in* the State, and nothing has yet been found adequate to meet and answer their demands.

The City of New-York now contains over 600,000 inhabitants, and its commerce is more than that of all the other cities within the federal Union. It is also the entering point of more than seven-tenths of the entire foreign immigration, and but few States in the Union pay so heavy an annual tax for the support of State Government as does this single City for the maintenance of law and order within its corporate limits.

Is it not reasonable then that, when the organic law, *affecting only in a remote degree any other than* the citizens of the city themselves is to be changed, altered or amended, that those citizens should be invested with the power to make such alterations, subject to the subsequent approval or modifications of the *Legislature of the State*?

The experiments by the Legislature and from other sources to give the citizens of New-York a charter adequate to their wants has so often and so signally proved failures, that any further experiments in the same channel would seem to be more than useless, for it is a conceded fact that all the amendments since the charter of 1830 have been from rather bad to worse than otherwise.

How, then, are the demands of the citizens of the City to be answered? The response to this question is readily suggested. Only by authorizing them to hold a Convention to be composed exclusively of business men of experience and judgment within their midst, who shall meet in Convention and discuss the whole subject fully and freely and in all its bearings. If by this means no satisfactory result can be obtained, certainly it cannot be done by those who are, and of necessity must be, comparatively ignorant of the workings of all the different phases of charters, and of the business and wants of the City. There are none so competent to frame the organic law of a large commercial city like New-York as the business men of that city, and to them alone may we look with confidence and the expectation that in their mature judgment, long experience and wise councils the people may yet realize the benefits of a well-regulated, well-protected and honest City Government.

The great republican principal of self-government implies the right of the citizen to participate in the formation of laws under which he is to live, and through which he must find protection for person and property; and it would be, in the judgment of your Committee, a departure from this recognized principle, should the Legislature, upon the recommendation of individuals or political associations, alter or amend the organic law by which a body like the People of New-York are governed, and without their sanction or approbation.

In consideration whereof, and in view of the fact, that the citizens of New-York are the ones whose welfare is most to be effected by any change in the Charter of said City, your Committee consider it but simple justice that they should be accorded all the privileges that can be granted under the Constitution to make and adopt such organic law as in their judgment will best meet and answer the ends sought to be accomplished.

Your Committee also, in addition to the above views set forth, submit the following points in behalf of the bill they have recommended:

1. The first object of a Charter being to benefit the people for whom it is made, there can be none who better understand its requirements than they.

2. The Charter is to the City what the Constitution is to the State, and every amendment or revision of it should be considered as carefully.

3. The people of the State do not consider their Representatives (unless especially elected for that purpose) or Executive officers the proper persons to take upon themselves any alterations in their Constitution, and the people of the City are entitled to the same consideration in matters relating to the City Charter, it being its organic law.

4. The projects of amendment now before the Legislature do not come in any proper way from the people; on all sides so far they are evidently and conclusively prepared to effect partisan purposes, or to strengthen and perpetuate the very evils of which citizens most, and most reasonably, complain.

5. For many years citizens have had little or no confidence in the truthfulness of election returns, and the many disputes and protests in regard to them, an evidence that their want of confidence in some respects and in some cases is justified. Hence the plan of selecting representatives to a Convention has been changed as proposed in the bill herewith submitted by a new organization of inspectors of election, placing in those positions men in whom the whole body of citizens are warranted in relying.

6. The very fact that so many projects of amendment and revision are being urged forward before the Legislature, while it shows the imperative need of some reform, shows also that those partisans who urge these projects so determinedly and perseveringly, do not act wholly apart from disinterested motives, and therefore that their representations cannot all be taken without some allowance.

7. It is believed that the passage of the bill recommended by the minority of your Committee will have the effect of throwing the municipal affairs of the City of New-York out of State politics, and enable her own citizens to correct the evils existing in their midst.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the minority of said Committee.

(Signed) JOHN J. REILLY.

REPORT ON THE POLICE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Cities and Villages having under consideration the bill relative to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, report that they have had for several weeks under earnest consideration the various propositions concerning a change in the Police Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, which have been submitted, together with bills referred to the Committee, relating to the Police of these cities, and have agreed to report by a bill covering the whole subject, which, in the judgment of the Committee, if enacted, will remedy many of the existing evils in the public departments of these cities.

Grave complaints are preferred against the workings of the Police systems of New-York and Brooklyn. While some regard one cause and others assign different reasons for the evils engendering these complaints, and a few stoutly deny there is any ground for fault-finding, it is very evident to the Committee from their inquiries and investigations that public peace and the security of person and property in Brooklyn, New-York, and their enormous suburban villages have been of late injuriously affected. Murders have increased and an inattention from police authorities accompanied their fatal circumstances. Highway robberies have multiplied. The escaped convicts of other States, cities and counties, and foreign lands, have been allowed to congregate together and agree upon schemes of plunder. Citizens from the interior have been afraid to venture toward the great commercial metropolis of the continent, in consequence of these things, and whether the police systems of those cities work well or ill every one is agreed they may be improved.

The District-Attorney of New-York, who has been since 1850 connected with police and criminal jurisprudence in that City, furnished the Committee with an enumeration of defects.

The Committee find that the charge of political influence brought against the Police Board of New-York is not without foundation. All the present members are of the same political party, yet one of the Board declines to meet with his associates, and on the day of the last general election came to open hostility of action with the head of the Police Department. Whether any blame attaches to either, and if so to which officer, the Committee do not find it necessary to say; it is certainly sufficient to add that such direct political and personal antagonism among the Chief officers of the Department, must lead to confusion and evil example among the subordinates. In the City of Brooklyn in many of the wards, the Aldermen for political reasons are removing members of the police, and the number has lately been much diminished by a reduction of the force; and the right of removal has been the subject of litigation.

The report then reviews the present mode of electing and managing the force in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the evils experienced by an inadequate police force in the adjoining counties of Westchester and Richmond. In view of these evils they have resolved to consolidate the force in the cities and counties named into one Metropolitan Police District, having a uniform system of police government, and divested of all merely local details, after the model of the world renowned police force of London and its suburbs. The Committee express a belief that before long the entire State will adopt a uniform system, or consolidated police.

The report declares, that in order to avoid the local jealousies among politicians and demagogues which might continue to enslave the police with partisan and local influences, it is deemed proper that the State should assume the appointment of the chief officers. In the division of Commissioners, New-York is left in a minority, because it is thought her wealth and importance may well permit her to be without injury, while the tendency to extravagant expenditure will be checked. The provision preventing any Commissioner from accepting a nomination to any office, will, it is thought, keep mere politicians out of the Board.

The proposed bill consists of 37 sections, of which the following is a brief analysis:

SEC. 1. Unites the counties and creates the district. Provides for the appointment by Governor and Senate. Five a quorum to do business; the Board being composed of 3 Commissioners from New-York, 2 from Kings, 1 from Westchester, 1 from Richmond, with one member as Mayor of New-York, and one as Mayor of Brooklyn.

SEC. 2 provides for drawing lots for terms, from one to seven years. New appointees to hold for seven years. Provides that acceptance of nomination for office vacates trust; Governor to remove, as provided for in cases of Sheriffs, on charges; vacancies to be filled by Board, as with the Almshouse Governors.

SEC. 3 provides for the organization of the Board.

SEC. 4 creates the officers of a President, a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk and Deputies, with terms at the *pleasure of the Board*. Provides a central office for the Board, where the General Superintendent of Police shall also be; and a Deputy [illegible] to be located in Brooklyn.

SEC. 5 prescribes the duties of the Board. Power is *reserved to counties to pass ordinances for its obedience* in police matters.

SEC. 6. These duties to be especially executed by the following police force in any part of the district, without regard to county lines or to quota furnished by each county: 1. General Superintendent; 2. Deputy Superintendents. The latter to be the present Chiefs of Police of New-York and Brooklyn. 5 surgeons of police, 40 inspectors, *vice* captains, who are to serve as such, 160 sergeants, *vice* Lieutenants and Assistant Captains. As many patrolmen as each county by supervisors votes to contribute; and until they do so, the force to be as now composing the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn. These persons to hold during obedience to the rules and regulations.

SEC. 7. Prescribes qualifications, enumeration and distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal to be defined by rules and regulations. The qualifications—to read and write English; to be a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of the district; must never have been convicted of crime, or removed from a public office; no removal to be made without written charges, and an opportunity to be heard in defence; inspectors to be chosen from sergeants, and sergeants from patrolmen; all the present force, *if their qualifications conform to this act*, are to be retained.

SEC. 8. The force to have criminal powers of Constables, and to serve process of criminal nature without having warrants backed as now. Prescribes powers of search in felony.

SEC. 9. A stringent anti-gambling section, borrowed from the London act and conformed to our jurisprudence, giving power to police to enter houses and arrest gamblers.

SEC. 10. Board to divide the district into precincts, assigns one Inspector, four Sergeants to each, with power to change and shift them at pleasure. Policemen to be detailed to Criminal Courts, for Quarantine, *for Emigration, as Health Wardens, Street Inspectors*, Dock Masters, &c. No suspension from pay. General Superintendent to be head, under rules.

SEC. 11. Authorizes a special force at private pay, but under absolute control of the Commissioners as to discipline. Also, a special force without pay on emergency.

SEC. 12. No member *to* withdraw without one month's notice, on forfeiture of pay. This is to prevent any sudden desertion by way of a "strike."

SEC. 13. Provides for guarded registry of stolen, lost or missing property. Also, for a registry of the birth, age, citizenship, occupation, &c., of each member, and for keeping of books of accounts, all to be bound and open to public inspection.

SEC. 14. Provides for accommodations for the force, and places restrictions about arrests to guard the citizens from oppression.

SEC. 15. Police property now in use in New-York and Brooklyn, to be at the service of the Board, but still to belong to each city. Provides for Police telegraphs.

SEC. 16. All expense of serving process to be paid by the county from whose Court it issues.

SEC. 17. Gives powers of patrolmen to constables elected in Westchester and Richmond. Their Boards of Supervisors to call for policemen, if paying the fund. Village and town authorities may do the same. This accords the opportunities for a Police force with the pecuniary ability of the tax-payers from growth to growth of the suburban population.

SEC. 18. Exempt members when in actual service, from military or Jury duty, or from service of process.

SEC. 19. Empowers Health officer to call police assistance on an emergency.

SEC. 20. Board to enforce ordinances and give information when required by the Supervisors. Gives Commissioners power to administer oaths, and makes provisions for perjury and attachments.

SEC. 21. Details two policemen to each election poll in New-York and Brooklyn. Forbids sale of liquor on Sunday or election day, except to travellers. Prohibits maintenance of booths or boxes within 200 feet of a polling place. Gives specific custody of ballot boxes to police.

SEC. 22. Defines various misdemeanors.

SEC. 23. Fixes salaries as follows: Treasurer, $[illegible]; Superintendent, $3,000; each Deputy, $2,000; each Surgeon, $1,500; each Inspector, $1,300; each Sergeant, $900; Chief Clerk, $2,000; each Deputy Clerk, $1,000; Patrolmen, $700; Doorman, $500. No officers ever to receive a present or fee for his own benefit; all these go to a Police Life and Health Fund, together with fines in Criminal Courts.

SEC. 24. Treasurer and Comptroller are Trustees of the above fund.

SEC. 25. Provides a pension fund for those disabled in performing duty, or for relatives of those killed in the service.

SEC. 26. Provides for the raising of the General Police Fund.

SEC. 27. Provides that the fund shall be paid by the County Treasurer to the State Treasurer. The Comptroller of State pays to the Treasurer of the Police Board, appropriations remaining in 1857 to the part of the fund.

SEC. 28. Provides for checks on the Treasury.

SEC. 29. Requires Treasurer to give security to half a million of dollars.

SEC. 30. Requires Inspectors to give security.

SEC. 31. Vests the existing powers of the Executive Police in the Board of Police.

SEC. 32. Makes designations of existing officers conform to this bill.

SEC. 33. Requires the Board to remove from office any incumbents who are not possessed of the qualifications specified in the act.

SEC. 34. Requires quarterly reports by the Superintendent to the Board, and a yearly report from the Board to the Governor.

SEC. 35. Repeals inconsistent clauses of other acts.

SEC. 36. Makes the names in certain statutes not repealed conform to the designations of this act.

SEC. 37. The act take effect from its passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and 165 Broadway.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CASS presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan on the subject of Slavery in the Territories; instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to resist the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

Mr. CASS said that he knew the value of time at this period of the session, and therefore should detain the Senate only a short time. It would be observed from the reading of the resolutions that his colleague and himself were placed in a situation requiring some explanation. It was not a pleasant task for a Senator to dissent from resolutions and disobey the instructions of the Legislature of his State. The resolutions say:

Whereas, The instructions were utterly disregarded notwithstanding the previous and often repeated avowal on the part of our Senators, of the doctrine of instructions, &c.

The assertion with respect to himself and his colleague was incorrect. What was precisely meant by the doctrine of instructions, he would not undertake to say, but would remark that he had alluded to the subject but twice since he had been in the Senate: the first time to avow his belief in the right of instructions with certain limitations; and the second time to say that in the case then under consideration, when he had received certain instructions from the Legislature of Michigan he would not obey them. He read extracts from his remarks in 1850, wherein he acknowledged that those instructions were such as the Legislature had a right to give, but yet he said when the vote came he would rather resign his seat than obey them. He at that time expressed the opinion that there were limitations upon the right of a legislature to instruct its Senators, and what those limitations were he explained subsequently in his remarks in 1854, when he received other instructions. He alluded to cases where new parties holding different views, and in many respects discordant ones, might obtain an ascendency in the Legislature, and give instructions contrary to the known will of the people. In such a case he should either decline to obey their instructions or resign his seat. These were all the cases in which he had alluded to the subject since he had been in the Senate.

Mr. STUART moved and the Senate postponed the further consideration of the joint resolutions until the 10th of March.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION ACT.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the proper construction of the Congressional Compensation Act, reported their opinion that in all cases where a member is elected after the first day of the regular session, his compensation does not commence till the time of his election, and is to be computed at the rate prescribed by law until the end of his term.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE presented the credentials of Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. CASS those of Mr. BRIGHT; the former elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, and the latter from Indiana, from the fourth day of March.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

The House concurred in the proposition of the Senate to suspend the joint rules which prescribe that no bill that shall have passed one House, shall be sent to the other for concurrence on either of the three last days of the session, and that no bill or resolution that shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the [illegible].

Mr. MACE reported a bill establishing many post-routes in the States and Territories. Passed.

Mr. BENSON moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up and pass the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 for ten sloops-of-war.

Negatived by 109 against 75,—a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill to deposit the surplus revenue, reserving $2,000,000, with the States, to be refunded when the public exigencies require it. The bill was passed by a vote of 119 against 78.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, March 2.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here this morning. Mr. FORNEY, Chairman of the State Committee, made a speech alluding to his defeat for the Senatorship, saying the usages of party had been violated, and the fruits of a great Presidential victory permitted to rot away under their feet. Mr. PHILIP JOHNSTON, of Northampton, was elected permanent President.

The vote in the Convention on the 14th ballot for Governor, this afternoon, stood as follows:

PACKER	44	WITTE	40
BLACK	39	HOPKINS	10

Adjourned till 8½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On the 22d ballot the vote stood:

Packer	61	Witte	47
Black	25		

On the 25th ballot the vote was:

Packer	68	Witte	51
Black	14		

Mr. PACKER was then declared nominated amidst much applause. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The Coming Inauguration.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BUCHANAN FOR WASHINGTON.

LANCASTER, Monday, March 2.

Mr. BUCHANAN left here at 8 o'clock this morning in a special train for Baltimore *via* Columbia. There was a great turn-out to see him off, amidst the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The Lancaster Fencibles accompany him as an escort.

COLUMBIA, Monday, March 2.

The special train passed through here before 9, and stopped only a few moments. There was a great crowd at the dépôt.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 2.

A procession, with Mr. BUCHANAN, is moving to the City Hall. A large assemblage of citizens met to greet him.

GOING TO THE INAUGURATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

The train for Baltimore at 8 o'clock this morning consisted of thirteen cars, containing about 900 passengers, including the "Howard Engine Company," of New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The Burgesses Corps left for Washington this morning, to take part in the inauguration.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS—A NEW LOAN.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The Canal Board have reappointed all the old Collectors except the following: Little Falls, JOHN DORGEBY; Lyons, DENNISON, WILDER; Rochester, ALEXANDER MANN; Whitehall, W. G. WALCOTT; Salina, A. D. HILLS; Horseheads, M. B. CALHOUN; Oxford, R. T. DAVIDSON; Scottville, W. G. LACY; Olean, C. V. B. BARCH. Inspectors of Canal Boats for New-York, CHARLES W. CHASE, J. A. DOLAN, GEORGE MERRITT, JOHN MEGGS and IRA FOWLER. The Board advertise for proposals for a $500,000 loan at five per cent., on or before the 24th day of March to supply the deficiency in the sinking fund.

Collision on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.

WALLINGFORD, *via* NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 2.

A collision occurred at noon to-day, at this place, on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, between two freight trains, slightly damaging three engines and a few freight trains, and catching a brakeman between two cars, tearing off one of his legs and injuring his remaining foot.

New-Bedford Municipal Election.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, March 2.

At our municipal election to-day, GEO. H. DUNBAR, Republican, was chosen Mayor, with a large Republican majority in the City Council.

Terrible Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 2.

The most disastrous conflagration which has occurred here for a long time, broke out this morning on the corner of Water and State streets, in the building occupied as follows:

DIX, SHERMAN & HARRIS, wholesale grocers—loss $5,000, insured for $15,000.

HUBBARD & Co., furnishing goods—loss $12,000, insured $8,500.

HALE & Co., chair factory—loss $5,000, no insurance.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & Co., wholesale hardware—whole stock destroyed—loss $150,000, insured for $120,000.

JEWETT & ROOT, stove-dealers—loss $50,000, insured for $35,000.

[illegible] & Co., wholesale grocers—the water damaged a third of their stock.

The block was owned by JOHN P. ATWATER, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. CARNEY's boarding-house was also destroyed; loss $5,000 over the insurance.

Mr. O'NEILL, liquor-dealer, lost the whole of his stock, valued at $25,000—no insurance.

The American House was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP DELAWARE, BRIG LORANA AND BARK ROBERT ASHORE.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

The ship *Delaware*, from Savannah, is ashore at Hull. At sunset no communication could be had with her from the shore. She has lost her rudder, and has probably bilged, as she rolls very heavily on the rocks. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* started to assist her, but could not reach her on account of the surf.

The Brig *Lorana*, MOORE, from Remedios, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and honey, went ashore on Long Beach, at Nantasket this morning. The crew were saved, and the vessel and a part of the cargo probably will be.

An unknown hermaphrodite brig (British) is also ashore on Stony Beach. The crew are not on board.

The Bark *Robert*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, dragged ashore on South Boston Flats to-day, and remains so.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

The steamship Niagara arrived at her dock at 8½ o'clock this morning, too late to forward the press packages or the mails by the morning train. They will leave in the train at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but when they will reach New-York depends upon the state of the roads from the snow-storm.

The Lee and Hume Difficulty at Washington—Death of Mr. Hume.

From the Union, Saturday.

Mr. DAVID HUME, a well-known citizen of Alexandria, attended the President's *levée* last evening, in company with his daughter. While slowly moving with the immense throng that literally filled the entire first floor of the Executive Mansion, a gentleman immediately in front of him turned suddenly around, seized him by the collar, and accused him of picking his pocket. As might have been expected, very angry words ensued, which resulted in an exchange of cards, the accusing party proving to be Col. D. C. LEE, who has for several years held a clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

About 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. HUME, in company with Mr. WALKER, the reading clerk of the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office, and, as there was nothing in his appearance indicative of a hostile errand, was, on request, conducted to the room occupied by Col. LEE and several other clerks. Mr. HUME informed Col. LEE who he was, briefly alluded to his social and business position, and, after attempting to show the absurdity of connecting him with pocket-picking, demanded a retraction of the offensive charge which had been made on the preceding evening. This demand, it is stated, was made twice, if not three times. Col. LEE refused to retract; whereupon Mr. HUME struck him several times with a cane, and, while thus assaulting him, Col. L. drew a pistol and fired. Mr. H. exclaimed, "I am shot," fell to the floor, and expired in a few minutes.

The evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury developed the following additional facts:

KING F. PAGE testified to being in an adjoining room, and hearing a noise as of scuffling or striking, and on entering, deceased was falling; assisted in laying him back and opening his clothes; Col. LEE was walking back and forward, and said, "You must not blame me, gentlemen, I did it in self-defence;" saw no deadly weapon in the hands of the deceased.

[The Coroner stated that no weapons were found upon the person of the deceased.]

SOLOMON G. HEATON saw the transaction at the President's levee; was passing towards the East Room with a lady, and near the doorway of the President's reception room came up in the rear of Col. LEE; noticed that he had one or two ladies with him; stood there for a moment, the crowd being so great could not pass; a gentleman coming from the reception room met them and seemed to be trying to pass us and go out; deceased was this gentleman; Colonel LEE stood rather facing deceased, and while in that position saw Col. LEE put his hand on his pantaloons pocket; he then spoke to deceased, and at the same moment stepped up to him and collared him, saying, "You have my pocket-book;" could not say if deceased had a lady with him or not; Col. LEE remarked further that he should not let him go until he gave up the pocket-book, and the Colonel then called for assistance, turning his head towards witness; deceased did not reply immediately, but looked surprised; his first reply, that witness heard, was: "For what reason do you make this charge?" Mr. LEE did not seem particularly excited; LEE said: "Sir, I felt your hand in my pocket, and saw you take it out;" deceased replied that he had not taken the pocket-book, and seemed surprised at the charge, and immediately inquired of Colonel LEE his name; Colonel LEE gave his name, and turning to witness said, "Here is a gentleman who knows me;" Colonel LEE still retained his hold upon his coat during this conversation; witness said to deceased that he knew Colonel LEE; deceased began to get a little excited, manifesting some feeling, and said to Col. LEE, "Come go with me;" witness then passed Colonel LEE, and that is all he saw of the occurrence then.

After the examination of several other witnesses, the case was given to the jury, who, after retiring for a short time, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death "from the effect of a pistol-ball from a pistol in the hands of DONOURDEN C. LEE."

The news of Mr. HUME's tragical end caused the most intense excitement in Alexandria. A committee of one hundred citizens reached this city about 3 o'clock, and having obtained the body returned with it immediately to Alexandria.

After firing the fatal shot, Col. LEE immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

Another Self-Murder.

On Friday last, an Italian, giving his name as VICTOR ANTONELLI, applied at French's Hotel for and obtained a room, which he entered and locked. Late on Saturday the chambermaid reported that ANTONELLI was still in the room. The Superintendent sent word to him by a boy that he must pay for the room if he remained in it. The poor fellow sent back word that he had no money and was sick, and craved permission to remain another night. Leave was granted him to remain, and nothing further was thought about him till yesterday morning, when his room was still found to be locked. The Superintendent went to it, and after knocking several times without receiving an answer burst open the door, when the stranger was found hanging by the neck and dead. He was cut down—the body was still warm—a physician was sent for, who declared life to be extinct.

The deceased had hung himself by a handkerchief from a clothes hook in the wall. An overturned chair lay beside him. He had evidently mounted this chair and after securing the noose about his neck, kicked it from under him, thereby suspending himself.

He was a fine-looking man, apparently about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, with moustache and side (military) whiskers, and dark hair. He had on a dark brown business coat, corded black-figured silk vest, fancy neck-tie and black cassimere pants striped.

An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner PERRY. Verdict of the Jury: "Suicide by hanging."

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Nothing has been heard of Mr. CHARLES E. KING, who, on the 15th of last November, left the counting-room of Messrs. PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 228 Pearl-street, where he was employed as book-keeper, with the intention of visiting his friends in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y. He never reached his friends, and not the least clue to him has ever been obtained, although no means have been left untired to discover his fate. The business and social relations of Mr. KING were such as to preclude the supposition that he could have absented himself voluntarily. It is therefore feared that he may have met with foul play. He carried a gold watch, and must have had $[illegible] or $[illegible] with him on the day of his disappearance. He [illegible] was a person of good address, and had been connected with the Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible] complexion, dark eyes, light brown hair [illegible] of sandy color, and was attired in dark-brown pants and black [illegible] coat.

Personal.

The Union denies the rumors of [illegible] state of Mr. BUCHANAN's health. A letter from the President elect, written a few days since, [illegible] never in better health in his life. He has entirely recovered from the attack which he had [illegible] Washington, and is now completely restored to his usual robust state of health.

DR. NORWOOD, State Geologist of Illinois, has in press a valuable report of the results of his survey, to be comprised in a volume of a thousand pages.

MR. PALMER, the American sculptor, has had an order from London for a duplicate of his "Indian Girl"—the masterpiece of his genius, owned by Hamilton Fish. The gentleman from whom the order was received is an Englishman, lately in this country.

Obituary.

JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., a well-known New-York merchant, died in this City on Saturday, at the age of 70. Mr. ZIMMERMAN was the founder of the Commercial House of ZIMMERMAN, FRAZIER & Co., of Buenos Ayres. There were several brothers of the FRAZIERS. They all retired rich. Mr. Z. himself was of Swiss origin.

Montreal papers announce the death of [illegible] RAMSAY, a distinguished citizen, who was greatly interested in educational and commercial [illegible] and was known as an able writer.

A Missing Woman Found in the Tombs.

The residents of Avenue A [illegible] been in a state of excitement the past week, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance [illegible] midst on Sunday last of a Mrs. WINTERS [illegible] a man having the reputation of [illegible] and a desperate fellow. It was known that Mr. and Mrs. WINTERS had not lived very happily together, and that on more than one occasion he threatened to take her life.

When asked where his wife had gone, he replied that he did not know, and exhibited the most aggravating indifference. The police were notified, and WINTERS was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife. Justice BRENNAN locked him up for examination, which was to take place on Saturday.

Just before the examination [illegible] the eager crowd were struggling to be present and see "the monster," Mrs. WINTERS was ushered into her husband's and the magistrate's presence by Capt. HART, who had found her in the Tombs, where she had been incarcerated on the day of her disappearance for intoxication by Justice BRENNAN himself. The difficulty [illegible] owing to the fact that when arrested she gave her name as Mrs. *Summers*, and was by that name committed.

Barnum's Museum.

Among the more tolerable damages of the storm was the freezing up of Barnum's Museum, a large placard being placed upon the [illegible] toward evening, which read as follows:

"Closed for this evening, in consequence of the Freezing of the Gas, occasioned by the Severity of the Storm!"

A large crowd of passers-by were pausing [illegible] mother's shoulders to get a glimpse of this strange announcement. Some said there must be a death in the family, some said it was a dodge to let the [illegible] have a holiday and sweep off the [illegible] one just arrived; others said the [illegible] of gunpowder in that vicinity on Saturday night had something to do with it. This is the first week-day night for over twelve years that [illegible] has not been illuminating the curious recesses of this renowned establishment.

Opthalmic Hospital.

The annual commencement of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital occurred last night in the Thirteenth-street Medical College Building. In spite of the storm there was a goodly turnout. This is the institution over whose medical and surgical department Dr. MARK STEVENSON presides.

Mad Dog.

A mad dog was killed in East Broadway on Saturday afternoon by Officer [illegible] Ward, but not until the dog [illegible] had jumped through the basement window of the residence of [illegible]

Opening of the Provincial Parliament at Toronto.

The third session of the [illegible] Parliament of United Canada was opened on the [illegible] with a speech from the Governor-General, delivered in French and English. His Excellency dwelt with satisfaction upon the signs of progress in the Canadas, and predicted an increased immigration. We copy a few important paragraphs from the speech:

Exertions have been made to diffuse in Europe a knowledge of Canada and its resources. On these and other grounds I venture to anticipate in the coming season a considerable increase in the emigration from Europe. Such an increase must be of inestimable advantage to the Province. Those who are already in occupation of land will receive a supply of laborers on easier terms, and the wealth of the whole community will be augmented by the application of fresh industry to the profitable development of our real capital, the soil now covered by our forests.

I congratulate you on the success of the line of Steamers which, in the course of last season, have performed the voyage between Liverpool on the one hand, and Quebec and Montreal on the other. As long as the character of Canada, and the advantages of the St. Lawrence, as a channel of communication with the old world, have become much better known. To attract to our shores a larger portion of the passenger traffic from Europe is an object of high importance to our commerce.

You have ascertained by experience the usefulness of the prizes offered by the Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada; I shall be glad if you can extend the same principle of encouragement to arts and manufactures, and can stimulate the ingenuity of our mechanics and artisans by distinctions of the same character.

A bill will be laid before you which may prove to be the first step towards admitting to the full rights and duties of British subjects the more educated and civilized of the aboriginal Indians yet dwelling on their own lands. I feel a deep anxiety for the welfare of this people, and I shall endeavor so to adopt measures such as will at once secure their interests and diminish the obstacles to the complete settlement of the country now offered by the tracts reserved for their use.

His Excellency then returned to Government House, accompanied by his suite, another salute of nineteen guns being fired on his leaving the Parliament Buildings.

From the Sandwich Islands.

We have a copy of the *Polynesian* of Jan. 6, one week later.

On New-Year's day a Committee, chosen by the [illegible] of the foreign residents of Honolulu, waited on the Queen, for the purpose of presenting to her a new carriage. The Queen expressed herself highly gratified by this mark of esteem on the part of so large and respectable a portion of the foreign community.

The *Polynesian* says:

The *Messager de Tahiti*, of Dec. 7, ult., of which paper we received a file by the brig *Osaka*, [illegible] the end of October the corvette *L'Eurydice* sailed from Valparaiso for Callao, to take on board the Governor, Count DU BOUZET, and proceed with him to Tahiti. After the lapse of a few days she was followed by the *Perseverante*. Admiral FOURICHON went to [illegible] Rear Admiral LUGEOL, named by the decree of Aug. 15, to the command in chief of the naval division of the western coast of America and of Oceania. The *L'Eurydice* was to take her station at these islands after her visit to Tahiti.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Mr. SUMNER is not so well since his arrival as was expected. He is obliged most of the time to keep a reclining or half-reclining position, in consequence of the almost incessant pain in his spinal column, which is the reflex action of the wound on his head, indicating that the brain has not entirely recovered. This pain begins at the small of the back and extends up to the neck; producing, also, a nervous sensitiveness in the region of the shoulders and breast. If it were not for the persistency during the last ten months, this malady might, perhaps, be likened to lumbago. It is on this account that he cannot remain long in a sitting posture, and when in his easy chair, has his back propped with pillows. He is, in fact, only relieved of his pain when walking, standing or lying down. His case seems to be somewhat like that of FAIRBAIRN, the witness in the Burdell trial. It was facetiously remarked by Mr. SUMNER in conversation, that it was rather strange that one so strenuous a stickler for "backbone" in politicians should himself suffer so much in that respect.—*Cor. Boston Post.*

The Committee on State Affairs in the Senate of Wisconsin have submitted an able report recommending the continuation and completion of the geological survey of the State. The bill accompanying the report provides for the appointment of Professor JAMES HALL, of Albany, one of the most eminent of American geologists, the State geologist, to succeed the late JOHN G. PERCIVAL, and Professor EZRA S. CARR, of the State University, widely known as a thoroughly scientific man and a devoted student of chemistry in particular, to act as chemist and agricultural chemist, to make assays of minerals, and to analyze soils, for the purpose of ascertaining their [illegible]

THE INQUISITORIAL COMMITTEE.

A Review of the Proceedings of the Committee in regard to our Washington Correspondent—Letter from Mr. Simonton.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1857.

The Congressional Corruption Drama has closed [illegible], and though but partially recovered from an [illegible] which has rendered me quite unable to touch a pen during the last ten days, I can no longer resist the impulse to offer to the readers of the DAILY TIMES a few suggestions of importance to myself, and which I cannot doubt will prove of some interest to them. It is perhaps well that I was unable to do so earlier; because now that the Committee of Investigation and the House of Representatives have exhausted all their efforts to fix a stain upon your correspondent, and proved how impotent is the malice of power in a free government when unjustly leveled against a victim, I can speak freely without suspicion of endeavoring to avert some impending personal blow, or being charged with attempting anything to interfere with the prosecution against corruption in the honorable and august House of Representatives.

MORAL CONVICTIONS VINDICATED.

The "moral convictions" of the DAILY TIMES and its Washington Correspondent have been more than vindicated; and, as the discussion in the House has disclosed, the most important testimony elicited by the Committee was obtained from the two witnesses whose names I gave them. And here let me remark, that Colonel ORR said what was untrue when he declared in debate that I gave these names under a promise of secrecy. On the contrary, I have never failed, either in private conversation, or in my correspondence—as your columns will show—to claim the credit of having produced them. This was important to me, because it disproved the false statement that I refused to indicate how the Committee could obtain proofs of corruption; and because it proved the fact that I had specific basis for my "moral convictions" far more reliable than I had made the TIMES, or myself, responsible to produce. It was not consistent, however, with the purpose of punishing your correspondent in some way for his temerity in arousing this purifying storm, to give the least indication that he had contributed so essentially to the public welfare; and so the fact was suppressed until forced out in debate. The public will measure the depth of meanness which subsequently attempted to sneak out of responsibility for the suppression by the pretence that I gave the names of witnesses "in confidence." I defy Colonel ORR to make his statement good by the record of the Committee's reporter.

[illegible] JUSTICE.

But the time for all that is past; a word in defence of my assaults upon corruption would be superfluous. The hour has come, which I predicted, when even the rival journalists who pursued me with the vindictive malice of fiends incarnate are compelled to do me justice. True, they do not retract the malicious falsehoods of their editorial columns; but that is of even less importance than the puerile efforts of [illegible] to whistle the charges of corruption down the wind when brought to the notice of the country by the DAILY TIMES. They *have* published a statement of the evidence and of the results; and garbled and distorted as this statement was in every instance affecting your correspondent, I might well rest upon the case as it stands, claiming the public respect and confidence for having brought to light some [illegible] from the deep well of Congressional corruption,—and for having encountered all the dangers of such an effort, and passed through the ordeal without the shadow of a reasonable suspicion resting upon my own name.

THE EVIDENCE GARBLED FOR PUBLICATION.

"This is egotism," says some carping critic. Well, call it so, if you will;—and in view of the events of the past six weeks, and the powerful combination of influences by which it was sought to break me down under an [illegible] weight of misrepresentation, distortion, false inference, and inuendo, your readers at least will pardon me the weakness—if it be such—of asserting my integrity, and proceeding to expose some few of the devices which have been availed of for my [illegible]. I have said the report of evidence taken by the Committee, as published by the Press, was garbled. I challenge contradiction by any member of the Committee when I *say* that the report of testimony furnished to the Press, *in advance, under direction of the Committee*—of which Col. ORR, of South Carolina, was the ruling spirit—suppressed every shadow of a fact tending to my credit, or to show my own freedom from taint of the corrupt lobby. The publication was shaped with ingenious care and tact to distort my statements by indirection, and deprive me, before the public, of parts of them necessary to explain the rest and to correct any misapprehensions of impropriety or inconsistency on my part.

MOTIVES OF THE COMMITTEE'S PERSONAL MALICE.

The public will be surprised at this bold charge of unexampled wrong against your correspondent, and wonder whether it can be possible that five men could conspire to such an outrage. I answer that I do not suppose more than one or two members of the Committee had any direct agency in that matter; but which of them is guilty is a fact for themselves to bring out from their secret inquisition. As to the perpetration of the wrong itself, your readers will judge when they rise from the reading of this communication. But you ask a motive for such malice against so humble an individual. Laying aside any which might be drawn from the rooted hatred of the Press which they bear, indulged in by men in power, or out of resentment towards one who stirred up an investigation found by some of the Committee more full of perils than they supposed when they began their task, let me call attention to the beginning of my contest with the Committee. That contest grew out of my refusal to answer a certain question put to me in the Committee room, as to the names of members of the House with whom I had had certain conversations. The Committee, as I have heretofore explained, understood me to mean that in those conversations the members referred to made detailed corrupt propositions to me. My language in that particular instance, *standing alone*, certainly seemed to carry that idea; but it was susceptible of another interpretation, to wit: that it was intended to express my inferences and *opinions* that those members desired me to make corrupt arrangements for them.

MY EVIDENCE NOT CONTRADICTORY.

This latter explanation is the only one consistent with my other statements made just previously, that I had no *personal knowledge*, and consistent with my subsequent statement that I never undertook any such agency for the parties referred to, but immediately left them upon becoming satisfied of their improper wishes. Even the garbled testimony published shows that everything I said on this point was given in answer to the Committee's desire to learn some of the circumstances, *independent of personal knowledge*, which had contributed to produce in my mind the belief that corruption existed in Congress. I repeat that I never did intend to express more than my own convictions and impressions, from the conversations so far as they had proceeded, that those men desired me to be the medium of corrupt bargains for their benefit. Satisfied of this, I left them without giving them opportunity for such direct propositions, as, to this hour I believe they were approaching and would have made had I remained. But that is my opinion only, sufficient for my own action, but utterly worthless to the Committee, unless I could recall the language of the conversations, which is beyond my power. Thus, while the confidence I have preserved was not a "criminal confidence," to have violated it would have subjected me to prosecution for slander, and, of course, no third party was present to make my statement good. And my failure to disclose the names has not resulted in any public harm.

THE COMMITTEE'S BUNGLING.

What was the duty of the Committee? They were five lawyers, locked up alone with your Correspondent, who is no lawyer, is unaccustomed to giving evidence in Courts, or to weigh phraseology except upon paper. The Committee were acting as the counsel for the House, guarding its reputation, and endeavoring to save the damaged *honor!* In their unwise zeal they jumped at a conclusion in my case utterly unwarranted in view of all the facts before them [illegible] to the House, and upon the crest of a mad wave of passion and panic, carried through an order for my imprisonment and an act to compel testimony, so utterly subversive of vital principles of common law that it will remain a dead letter upon the statute book. After they had created all this hubbub, behold! it turns out that, with the facts in my possession, their proceedings against me were utterly useless. The Committee find that they cannot repeat the question to compel me to answer which the extraordinary proceedings were rushed through in unseemly haste. Thus the Committee were left standing with their thumbs in their mouths,—looking rather ridiculously, it must be confessed. A Tombs lawyer, defending a client charged with petty larceny would have [illegible] to cross-examine the witness against the accused, to ascertain whether what he said was offered as testimony from personal knowledge, or was only hearsay, or his inference or suspicion derived from language the details of which he could not now recall. Had the Committee pursued this simple course with me, I should at once have discovered their blunder, and the House would have been spared the subsequent scene. I submit that their error was unpardonably stupid, and justly invites the derision of every professional man in the country. I exposed

FLASHES OF CHIVALRY.

their stupidity, and the injustice consequent upon it, in my letter published in the DAILY TIMES of the 31st of January, and in language somewhat severe, though strictly decorous. This seriously angered the chivalric ORR and HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The former as "Boss" of the Committee, and the latter as an expert lawyer, whose professional pride was undoubtedly piqued in being caught in so unprofessional a dilemma, were particularly savage; and when I went before the Committee under the new law, exerted themselves to the utmost to put me in a false position. The details of this attempt I may give in a future communication. Col. ORR, forgetting the dignity of a Judge, the proprieties of civilized society, and the "chivalry" of his section, drew his chair within three feet of me, and turned his back upon Mr. DAVIS, (who put the questions,) in order that he might silently stare me in the face during my entire examination. Indeed, his whole manner was such that I was under the necessity of rebuking him in the presence of his colleagues for his petty exhibition of personal spite. That his conduct failed to intimidate me he is probably aware by this time; and if he can derive any satisfaction from his conduct, or if reflection upon it can excite one pleasurable emotion in his breast, he is doubly welcome.

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES OF THE INQUISITION.

I at once offered the Committee an explanation—already drawn up by advice of counsel—of my previous testimony, telling them that it had been misunderstood, and desiring to put it right. This is always the privilege of a witness. The Committee—ORR and DAVIS, taking the reins and cracking the whip—refused to receive it, but insisted on my giving affirmative or negative responses to leading questions, formed from the *phraseology* of my former statement, notwithstanding I had repudiated that phraseology as expressing more than I had intended to convey. It will be seen that this course on the part of the Committee could have been dictated by no other purpose than that of compelling me to put on record answers which should involve me in *seeming* self-contradiction. My formal request for permission to have my counsel present was flatly denied; and the intimation which the Committee put forth, to the effect that I had free access to my counsel for advice, is another inferential falsehood. Only *once* did the Committee permit me to go out to advise with my counsel without serious objection; and even then, after an ineffectual attempt, by Mr. ORR, to deceive me into the believe that the passage of the new law had taken away from me any right to decline answering under any circumstances, for self-protection, and therefore had rendered the aid of counsel useless. True, I did go out on two or three other occasions; but in each of those instances leave was accorded as a privilege only, and after I had placed upon the Committee's record such arguments in favor of my right to go, that the majority were unwilling to stand before the country as parties to the resistance made by ORR and DAVIS. The reader will judge what freedom of counsel means under such circumstances—and of the spirit which dictated the Committee's attempt to make the public believe that they had indulged me with every advantage of counsel—thus not only restricting me in my rights, but volunteering at the same time the statement that I was in full possession of them all, and, therefore, that I am to be justly held to corresponding responsibilities.

JUSTICE TRIUMPHS OVER MALICE.

But all their efforts failed. Despite their endeavors to entrap me, I succeeded in getting out, item by item, in the course of a three hours' examination, many of the points of my rejected explanation, evidently much to the chagrin of my persecutors. The result was that they *never renewed the demand for those names*—for they now saw, what I had been constantly maintaining, that they had no right to them, and therefore that I was always right in refusing them. This was a humiliating confession for the Committee; but it would have been more manly to meet it than to shirk its responsibility. Subsequently I was again called before the Committee and asked the following question in substance: "Has any member of the present Congress *solicited* you to *make any arrangement for him* whereby he should derive any valuable consideration from the passage of *any pending measure*." I answered at once: "I cannot say under oath that any member has; and I never intended to be understood so to mean." This answer, in the garbled report imposed upon the Press and sent all over the country, is placed side by side with the *phraseology* of my answer at my first examination, repudiated and explained as soon as I discovered the false interpretation given to it; and all my intermediate answers *are suppressed*, to give the idea to the public that I *did* in fact swear to one thing at one time, and to something the direct reverse at another! Could anything be more base? In my intermediate examination I reiterated my statement that I had had conversations of a certain character with members, but I was unable to distort the circumstances into the shape necessary to suit the anticipations of the Committee, and to relieve them from the consequences of their own stupidity, already exposed. What possible apology can the Committee make for this disgraceful attempt to ruin the reputation of an humble citizen who has been seeking to fulfill his duty, and to render a public service? This effectually disposes of the accusation of self-contradiction.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK OF INQUISITORIAL JUGGLING.

Again: The Committee repeat my statement to them of certain interviews between members of the House and a notorious professional lobbyist, which had a suspicious look to me. The Committee know that when they dragged this out of me by their inquisitorial rack, I protested against it, told them that while it was a fact from which I had a right to draw my own inferences, it was no evidence of any use to them, and it was therefore unjust to the men to compel me to disclose these mere suspicions against them. Nevertheless, they persisted in having the names, *assuring me that anything not legal testimony would be stricken out!* The Committee have not denied and cannot deny this assertion; and I point to their own record, as published, to show how utterly they have disregarded this promise made, and rule of duty laid down, by themselves. I stated that these men had, in the primary votes upon pending measures, voted one way and, subsequently, voted directly the reverse. The Committee, in their report, volunteer to say that this statement, thus dragged out of me, is not sustained; that they have examined the record of the House and find no such inconsistent votes set against the parties named. Wonderful discovery!—but still more wonderful impudence! I ask the reader to remember that the record shows the votes of members *only in those cases where the yeas and nays* are ordered; that the yeas and nays are *never* called in Committee of the Whole where most of the primary votes on a pecuniary measure are taken, and that many a primary vote in the House even is taken by tellers, or on a division, the members rising and standing until counted by the Speaker. An observer sitting at a reporter's desk is far more likely to notice *how* a particular member votes under such circumstances, than when the yeas and nays are taken; and yet, in the former case, the vote will never appear upon the record. It is impossible that the Committee could have overlooked this simple explanation; and their hearts must have been overflowing with malevolence when they not only concealed it, but gave apparent force to their cowardly stab in my back by the volunteered suggestion that in this case I must have lied. They know better; not a man of the Committee has a shadow of doubt that I spoke the truth and nothing more. But the world is not large enough for the Committee and your correspondent. My ruin was necessary to their salvation from conviction of excessive stupidity, and the perpetration of stupendous wrong,—stupidity which led the whole House blindfold into a most undignified and ludicrous blunder, and committed it to the outrage of imprisoning your correspondent for nearly three weeks—a proceeding not apt to look well in the public eye at the close of this eventful drama. But they stand hoist by their own petard, and your correspondent can afford to laugh at their discomfiture. I have much more to say on other branches of this subject,—but must defer it to another occasion.

JAMES W. SIMONTON.

The Norfolk and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad Company were paid $30,000 duty on 2,000 tons of iron, imported from Wales for their Road.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

Mr. O. B. Matteson's Defence—Letter to the Committee of Investigation.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your notice that your Committee would proceed to the consideration of the testimony in which my name appears before you on Monday, I have to say that, having already protested against the mode in which my name had been brought before you and dealt with, and having now carefully examined the testimony you have transmitted to me, I see more in the manner in which it has been obtained than in any of the facts which it tends to prove. I do not for a moment intend to have it believed that any member of the Committee has prompted the production of any of this evidence; but there is such a mixture of memory, impression and suspicion, "hints and inuendoes," drawn out by the inquiries, that it is impossible to resist the conviction that there is at work somewhere an agency which does not appear upon the face of the record which has been transmitted to me. I feel sure, however, that all this testimony will be examined by the Committee, and the House of Representatives, and the public, with a just and ready ability to discriminate between that which is mere gossip and wholly irrelevant, and that which has any tendency to prove any fact within the legitimate scope of the Committee's inquiry, as authorized by the House, or which can possibly have any tendency to inculpate me. I am not prepared to believe that honorable men will apply any other rule of judgment in relation to this testimony than they would be content to have applied to themselves. With this confidence, after a careful review of the evidence, I am not desirous that any of the persons who have been examined before you should be recalled before you at this time for cross-examination. It is hardly necessary to suggest, however, that much of the usefulness of a cross-examination is forever lost where a party implicated is not allowed to be present and confront the witness accusing, while giving the whole of his evidence.

I have to repeat here, that no specifications of offence have been presented to me, to which it is expected that an "explanation or defence" might be applicable, or to which the testimony is considered by the Committee as pertinent. In ordinary cases, an accused person is informed by the arraigning tribunal in some specific manner of the charge which is made against him. In the present case it is wholly left to conjecture what offence is intended or expected to be proved, so as to demand from me the "*defence or explanation*" which the Committee invite. It is nowhere stated what law, what rule of the House, what rule of morality, or what rule of courtesy it is charged that I have violated. I must therefore very briefly examine this testimony without any such specification to guide me.

The record shows that four witnesses have introduced my name.

The first is James S. Pike. I can hardly suppose that you can seriously call for an "explanation or defence" of a matter which seems to me so trifling, or that you propose to sit in solemn judgment upon it. It is quite probable that, at some time, a casual remark, like what Mr. Pike has stated, may have been made by me. I was in the habit of frequent jocular conversation with the gentlemen connected with the press who have privileged seats in the House, and I do not lay up everything that may be said between us. It is quite probable that, at some time, a casual remark, like what Mr. Pike has stated, may have been made by me. Mr. Pike undoubtedly intends to state the remark fairly, according to his recollection, and he states that it was a jaunting remark; and when every form of inquiry as to his impression or understanding as to a hint or inuendo, he wholly negatives every possible suggestion thrown out to him that any corruption was proposed. If it were indeed a serious proposition, is there anything dishonorable or criminal in thus throwing out to a friend a hint, calculated solely for his own benefit, which he might follow or not, as his inclination or judgment should dictate? If men, in public or private life, are to be subjected to censure, or even suspicion, upon evidence of trifles like this, there is not one who is safe, especially in Washington, where the father of lies seems to have surrounded himself with most numerous and most industrious progeny.

The next witness is William C. Johnson, Esq., of Utica, who was summoned here to prove what was publicly known last Summer—that he received a letter from me relating to the difficulties which stood in the way of the progress of his resolution, for the benefit of the Company of which he was President. Mr. Johnson, in the most frank manner, and in every form of language, declares to the Committee that I had no interest, immediate or remote, direct or contingent, in the measure, and that my only purpose was to serve him and his associates, who were my constituents, by promoting their interest in the passage of the resolution for their benefit. I desire most emphatically to do him this justice, for when I first heard through public rumor that persons near him had been engaged in sending anonymous communications and the vilest libels to one or more members of the Committee, and that he and his secretary had been secretly summoned hither in consequence, I had some misgivings in my own mind that, possibly, he might have been a party to a conspiracy to injure me. A perusal of his testimony satisfies me that in this regard I had done him injustice. While, therefore, his testimony was taken in the dark, and without notice to me, and most of it I cannot complain of, yet, perhaps, I might suggest that when he speaks of a change after last September in the personal relations which existed between us, it would have been more just and grateful to have attributed it to the "bitter election" controversy to which he alludes, through which we passed last Fall, and in which we were rival candidates for Congress, and in which the "*letter*" of which he speaks was used against me with the most ingenious, but as the result proved, ineffectual purpose. It is due to myself to declare, that I was not aware that any other change in our intercourse had intervened than that which the unfortunate sharpness of a keen election sometimes temporarily arouses between gentlemen.

The occurrence has passed, and with it, I trust, all unkind feelings, and certainly any disposition to do injustice to either. The treachery which broke the seal of confidence and scattered through my neighborhood false representations of a letter marked "private" is not his. There need not have been so much stage effect machinery used in the production of this letter before the Committee. It seems by the evidence to have been publicly known last September, and that at that time Mr. Johnson offered to return it to me, and I declined receiving it, in the full confidence that there was nothing in it which could be considered improper. The record of Mr. Johnson's examination shows that *Mr. Orr told the witness* that the letter had become public at that time, to which the witness assented; and I wish here to state that when Mr. Johnson came to my office, without any suggestion from me, and offered to return me the letter, he distinctly said to me that no copy had been taken of it. This fact does not appear in his testimony; but it is so important it ought not to be omitted. Indeed, there has not been a moment when, upon the suggestion of the Committee, or any member of it, I would not have cheerfully given my recollection of the contents of the letter, and thus have saved the necessity, the trouble, and expense of sending the Sergeant-at-Arms five hundred miles to hunt up and bring here witnesses to prove it. And now, at the earliest opportunity that has been given me, I state my belief that the copy produced by the Committee, from whomsoever obtained, is substantially correct, except as to the signature, which I have no doubt was in full, instead of by initials, as was also my frank on the outside. My recollection and belief on this point is confirmed by that of Mr. Stryker, who saw the original.

As to the contents of the letter itself, it is difficult for me to see what has given it its seeming importance. It was written in the confidence of friendly relations which then, at least, existed. It was written to a constituent, who had vast interests at stake, to admonish him of the character of the dangers which surrounded his measure, and to suggest to him the perfectly legitimate mode of removing the adverse influences. It was only a suggestion, never acted upon, and had no reference whatever to any member of Congress, or any combination of members. Congress had, shortly before, passed bills granting lands for the benefit of certain railroad companies in Iowa, whose roads run directly through the region where Mr. Johnson and his associates desired to have their grant extended by the construing resolution; and these companies were in full force, through their officers, stockholders and agents, and bringing to bear upon the members every influence which could tend to defeat Mr. Johnson's measure. I felt the power of these influences at every step, and that I did not underrate them is quite apparent from the vote which was afterwards, and on the 28th day of July, taken, when a motion for leave to report this resolution was refused, by yeas 34, nays 119. In this state of things, with the full knowledge that these influences were at work, this letter was written. I had no reason to suppose, nor have I now, that these hostile railroad companies had used their money or lands to corrupt or influence any member of Congress, nor was it ever in my mind that Mr. Johnson would ever use any means except to employ persons whose character and position might enable them to meet and counteract the efforts made against him. The employment of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and the payment to him of $1,500, and the agreement to pay him a large contingent fee in addition, as shown by the evidence, was of this character. Mr. Johnson's high position, from the various public offices which he had held, were calculated to render his services valuable, and so it might be with others. If there was corruption suggested in my letter, there was corruption consummated in the contract with Mr. Johnson. The letter contemplated that precise class of arrangements—nothing more.

Again: all the circumstances existing at the time the letter was written should be fully understood, that a correct opinion may be formed of what I designed in writing the letter. It has been stated, and was well known, that Mr. Johnson and myself were candidates against each other for Congress, in 1854, and I was expecting he would run against me in 1856, and the election was to be held within four months from the date of the letter. Can it be believed for a moment that I could by any possibility have written a letter to my opponent which would place it in his power to utterly destroy me? It is entirely clear that a construction "to give me the stock" or "bribe members with it," would be fatal and suicidal to me. The interest of Mr. Johnson and his associates, amounting, as I understood, to over $800,000, led me to take a deep interest in their behalf, and a natural fear that failure would be charged to want of fidelity on the part of a representative who was not the political ally of most of those in interest, made me more anxious to succeed.

Again: since writing the letter a most exciting election has been held in my District, where Mr. Johnson and myself were both born, and where we have resided all our lives; it was the second time we have as candidates opposed each other. Two years before (with a Whig also running) I beat him about 1,600 majority. At the last election, and after Mr. Orr and Mr. Johnson say this letter had become public, I succeeded by a majority over him of near 3,500, and received 3,000 more votes than at any former election. Should not this verdict by such a constituency, where all the parties and all the circumstances connected with them and with the Des Moines enterprise are well known, and could be fully judged of, be satisfactory of my intention in writing that letter?

Mr. Stryker and Mr. W. C. Johnson both testify that I never spoke to either of them on the subject of any compensation for my services, nor for anything to be paid members, and exonerate me to the fullest extent in every particular; and I will add to the testimony of Messrs. Johnson and Stryker my own declaration, that in no way, remote or direct, immediate or contingent, had I any interest or expectation of benefit in any way to myself or any member of Congress in the passage of the resolution.

What is the duty of the Committee and the House in construing the letter, aside from the positive testimony of Johnson and Stryker, my own declaration, and the attendant circumstances? Should they not give me the benefit of the one most favorable?

Are there not influences outside exerting great power over the legislation of Congress? What member has not seen it? Is it in any case hardly possible to pass a bill with the influence of what is called the third House against it? If it would be any more satisfactory, I can furnish the affidavit of as respectable an ex-member of Congress as any gentleman in the community in which he resides, stating that he called on me about the time I wrote the letter, and stated that if Johnson supposed he could pass his bill without the assistance of outsiders, he was mistaken; that he could not expect to carry off three hundred thousand acres of land without doing something for the outsiders.

I may mention one other fact here, and that is, that this very stock alluded to in the letter I was instrumental in saving for Mr. Johnson from the wreck of the property, and it was saved by myself and friends advancing a very large amount of money to settle and compromise the outstanding liabilities; they turned out to be much larger than was anticipated. He (Mr. Johnson) is also in error as to its present value, or the value last July. I have had one half of the whole estate offered me repeatedly for what he regards the value of his one quarter, and have never seen the day when I would not sell my one quarter at a greatly reduced price below his estimate. I learn also from him, that the catastrophe which I anticipated with the Des Moines Company, in case the resolution should not pass, has happened, and that the managers of the Company are closing up the business of the association.

The next and only witness about whom I deem it worth while to say one word is the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. There has occurred, in the history of this witness' testimony, and in its transmission to me, an incident well calculated to shake the confidence which the House of Representatives and the world may have in the whole proceeding of the Committee in their secret inquisition, and it would be a shrinking from duty which I owe, not only to myself, but to every other person who may be subjected to a similar experiment, if this most remarkable matter should be supposed to pass without bringing it to the light of day. I have not been permitted to be present where witnesses, summoned from far and near, were day after day pouring into the ears of the Committee matters which were sought for in the expectation that it would prove something to my injury. Even the very fact that such witnesses were summoned and were in attendance, has been permitted to reach me only through the accidental leakages to which such secret meetings are always liable. These witnesses have come and gone; they have filled seventy-five pages of manuscript with evidence to criminate me, and after this whole hearing is completed, and on the 5th inst. I received from the Committee a letter accompanying a roll of unauthenticated manuscript sheets, and am informed that it is testimony in which my name appears, and that the Committee will hear any explanation or defence which I may desire to make on the 7th instant at 10 o'clock, and that an additional deposition, as it is called, of John Stryker will be afterwards forwarded: this additional matter was delivered to me about noon on Friday, the 6th instant. Upon looking at this manuscript, I saw that there was nothing upon it to show, in any manner, when, where, or before whom, the supposed testimony had been taken. The manuscript commences by the following words: "*Extract* from the testimony of J. S. Pike;" and the next witness is introduced as follows: "*Extract* from the testimony of W. C. Johnson." It is apparent upon the face of the document that the Committee have not sent me the whole of the testimony of these two witnesses, who were called for no other purpose than to involve me. They have contented themselves with sending me extracts. Perhaps the Committee did not deem other parts of their evidence to be important; but I should be glad to know in what school of justice it has ever been taught that prosecutors are to be constituted the judges of what selected parts of evidence may or may not be important to the victim whom they seek to sacrifice.

I do not know that the testimony which is withheld from me has any important bearing. I only know that I am not permitted to see it. An examination of it might perhaps show it to be as loose and frivolous as most of that which fill the pages before me; nor do I desire to see it. It is enough to know that it was taken in the dark recesses of a secret inquisition. There let it remain if the Committee so desire. But the fact that it was so taken, and that every word of evidence which the Committee propose to report to the House, and thus to the world, was thus taken, must not be suppressed. These alleged extracts of testimony thus taken were furnished to me finally on the 6th instant. The first thing which aroused my particular attention was that, while the Committee consists of five members, nearly every question in my case seems to have been put by the same single member. It may be that other members were unfaithful or not equally skillful; or it may be that the Committee, by a vote, appointed a principal questioner, but no such vote is laid before me; and in order to show how ingeniously the work has been done, I transcribe the first two questions which appear in the extracts which have been furnished me.

"By Mr. Orr. You understood what those hints and inuendos meant?"

"By Mr. Orr. Will you now state any hint or inuendo that may have been thrown out to you by any member of Congress, in which you concluded from it his purpose was to subsidize your pen?" In the hands of a skillful prosecutor, who can show an ingenuity like this, it is not surprising that some developments should be made. But the most extraordinary chapter in the history of this Committee's proceedings now remains to be written. On the 5th of February the Committee sent me the alleged testimony, and among it what purported to be that of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—and surely no one will be surprised that emotions of indignation were aroused within me—that this pretended record showed that in the secrecy of the Committee's chamber an honorable man had been found who had sworn that I had told him that Wm. C. Johnson "*must hand me $100,000 to carry his bill.*" I well knew that I had never said and never thought any such thing; and yet there the words stood. A Committee of members of the House of Representatives had sent me a statement of his testimony as given under the solemn sanction of an oath. What right or room then was there for me to doubt that he had so sworn? I might deny it, and must, in truth, deny it. But what then? The Committee had certified that Reverdy Johnson had sworn to it, and what hope was there for me? True, they had not permitted me to be present when the blasting statement was made; and true that I had no opportunity to confront the accusing witness. Upon looking at the statement again carefully, I saw that Mr. R. Johnson's testimony represented him as having repeated my alleged statement shortly after to Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Utica, with whom I instantly sought an interview, when he at once and in the most emphatic manner declared that Mr. R. Johnson never told him any such thing; but that, on the contrary, he represented me as saying that there were persons opposing his bill, and that it would cost $100,000, or he (W. C. J.) must have $100,000 to carry it; but that in no way did I intimate or suggest that a single dollar was to come into my hands. Here was indeed a relief for me, and Mr. Wm. C. Johnson sat down at once and put in writing the correction of this most gross and fatal misstatement. I herewith append it. This was, to me, a startling development, and I did not hesitate to communicate it forthwith to the Committee, with the request that they would give me a full explanation of the reason for furnishing me an incorrect statement of testimony which was calculated to affect me so vitally. This statement had remained in my hands three days before I made the discovery which so providentially rescued me from the false charge which a falsified record had prepared for me, and it would have remained there to this hour, nay, perhaps forever, but for my own efforts to save myself.

It is quite certain that there is no such watchful vigilance in the Committee room as would have saved me, and that, in the eager pursuit of "*hints, inuendos, and suspicions*," which might involve me, but little attention was paid to the truthfulness of the record upon which a judgment against one of their peers was to be entered. I ask attention to the Committee on this subject, and to their answer. It will be seen that the Committee confess that they sent me a false record, and that they now admit that Hon. Reverdy Johnson did not swear that I said anything about handing *me* $100,000; but they do not explain in any satisfactory manner how the blunder was made. It seemed to me that as I had not been permitted to be present in the chamber of inquisition when Mr. Johnson was testifying against me, I was entitled to know the whole history of this mutilated record. But all the reply which that body have condescended to make to me is the substance their clerk made some mistake, and that it ought to be a consolation that the truth is not so bad as the falsehood would have been, if I had not compelled its correction. I ask the particular attention of the members of the House of Representatives to the correspondence on this point.

There is another feature in the record of the evidence given by Reverdy Johnson, to which it may be worth while for a moment to advert. What were the Committee professedly in pursuit of, when Mr. Orr asks Mr. Pike for "hints or inuendos calculated to subsidize his pen." Was it really and in good faith to ascertain how money was expended in and around Congress for the purpose of influencing action upon pending measures? It would seem so from the inquiries about "hints and inuendos," supposed to have been made by me to a person connected with the press outside of Congress. But when Hon. Reverdy Johnson appears, and it is proved by other witnesses that he has received $1,500 [illegible], and is to be paid a large contingent fee [illegible], the interrogator wholly glides over this equally monstrous attempt to corrupt the purity of the Representatives with whom he is in so close contact and intimate communication. And not only did the Committee forget to inquire what was to be done with the money thus placed in Mr. Johnson's control, but Mr. Johnson himself, in stating what he describes as "his whole connection with the matter," entirely passes over the fact. His agreements with the Company to use his influence in Congress, and the money received by him for that purpose seemed to be too small matters for either him or the Committee. In view of all these remarkable circumstances attending the production of Mr. Johnson's testimony, how much confidence can be yielded, either that he has remembered the conversation which passed between us precisely as it took place, or that the Committee have recorded it precisely as he gave it in to them? If the Committee, with pens in their hands and the witness before them, can make so monstrous an error in their record as is confessed, how much more liable to error is the memory of Mr. Johnson in attempting to recall an isolated remark alleged to have been made by me, in a hurried conversation, more than six months ago. With all these considerations, tending so powerfully to impair confidence in the accuracy of this evidence, what after all does it amount to?

Mr. Johnson states the conversation to have taken place shortly before the adjournment of the last session, which was on the 18th of August. This is true, and it is equally true that, at that time, all hope or expectation of carrying the Des Moines resolution had been abandoned. The last movement that was made in the matter was on Monday, the 28th day of July, when a motion to suspend the rules to permit the Committee on Public Lands to report the resolution, was defeated by a vote of 34 yeas and 119 nays. After this overwhelming defeat, there was not a man who supposed that anything could be accomplished. It is undoubtedly true that I expressed myself in strong terms as to the power of hostile influences which had been brought to bear against it from the railroad companies in Iowa and Minnesota, to which I have before adverted. I had labored faithfully and long to accomplish the wishes of my constituents, and I had been most signally defeated, and in the warmth of disappointment which followed, I may well have described the power exerted against us by saying it would have cost $100,000 to have overcome it, meaning thereby some indefinite large sum of money. But that I ever advised to the use of $100,000, or any other sum, among members, I most firmly deny. Nor have I at any time known of any combination among members to obtain money or other reward for their favorable or unfavorable action upon measures, or that members have, individually, either received or demanded compensation for their votes. At the time of the alleged conversation with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the Des Moines measure was hopelessly dead, and nothing remained but to complain of the influences which killed it. In doing so, I may have expressed myself in strong terms. It is not pretended that any money was raised or used at any time in pursuance of any suggestion, hint, or innuendo of mine. On the contrary, the evidence of Mr. Stryker and Mr. W. C. Johnson repel any possible unfriendly suspicion of any such thing. What, then, is intended to be charged against me? Is it that it was a slander to suggest to Mr. Reverdy Johnson that members of Congress could be bribed? Are this Committee pushing a complaint against me for "*scandalum magnatum*?" Are mere words to be charged upon me as a crime? Is an *ex post facto* sedition law to be enacted for me?

In conclusion I have to remark, that probably the freedom with which I have felt it my duty to criticise the proceedings of this Committee will not contribute to make its members more disposed to regard the accusations against me with a kindly disposition. But I wish them to understand that I only recognise them in their capacity as equals, and not in any manner or form as judges. They can, undoubtedly, by the manner in which they may present the testimony taken under the seal of despotic secrecy, do much to injure me, but I again, as at the moment of their first notice to me, protest against the monstrous usurpation, which they have attempted in sitting for a single instant upon any single question in judgment upon me.

To the House of Representatives I am responsible, and thither will I go for judgment.

O. B. MATTESON.

To the Committee of Investigation.

Doctor Kane's Last Illness.

From the Mirror.

We have solicited permission to publish the following letter, addressed by a young lady of this City, who is passing the Winter at Havana, to her father. It contains a touching account of the last hours of one whose death is a national loss, and whose memory is dear to the heart of strangers as well as friends. The letter, although not intended for the public eye, is beautifully written, and will be read with sympathetic interest:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

DEAR FATHER: Last Wednesday we were startled by a report that Dr. KANE was dead—though we afterward learned that he still lived, although speechless and motionless from another attack of paralysis and apoplexy together, (so the doctors said,) which rendered his case perfectly hopeless. We were all very much surprised, for he had been out riding on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday his brother was at the breakfast-table, as usual. His poor mother has watched by him almost constantly until yesterday, when, as you will have heard long before this reaches you, her care, as well as that of his brothers and the faithful MORTON, was no longer necessary.

FEBRUARY 20.—I left this letter unfinished that I might send you something more about Dr. KANE, though I did not dream of all I have to say. The day after her son's death, MRS. KANE sent for MRS. ALMY. She seemed quite composed; she said she knew it would be long before she could realize that ELISHA (so she calls him) was dead, for she was so accustomed to his long absence, she would be sure to find herself almost expecting his return from some dangerous expedition. She felt perfectly certain that from the time of his last attack, though he could neither speak nor move, and even his eyes were fixed, that he recognized them all; that he evidently knew his brothers' voices; and she knew by the expression of his face when she read to him, which were his favorite Psalms and passages of Scripture; to the very last she thought him perfectly conscious of everything that was going on around him. Was not that a comfort for the poor mother? "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

So many persons asked to be permitted to see him, his brother at last consented. Last evening they placed him in a room not far from ours, which was open to whoever chose to visit it. The coffin was partly wrapped in the folds of the American flag; near it was the outer box, which was to receive it, with the direction: "Hon. Judge KANE." Thus his idolized son returns for the last time to the father's house! Little did we ever think, dear father, that we should look upon that face in death. Those who had seen him before said it was very natural; the features were like those of the portrait in our book, though, of course, very much emaciated.

After tea, as we were talking with some ladies in the parlor, FRANCES passed through the hall with something in her hand, which she signified belonged to me. Would you have imagined anything so kind? I found it to be a note from MRS. KANE to me, with some verses she had copied, with her own hand, to send me. I would enclose both to you, but I am afraid they might by some possibility be lost, so I will copy the note for you here, and also my answer to it, for I should like to know if it meets your approbation. I was fearful it might seem cold, from my very dread of saying too much; but this morning FRANCES tells me that dear MRS. KANE liked it exceedingly, which, you may be sure, has made me feel very happy indeed. Here is what I received:

MY DEAR MISS W.: Your father told me you were so interested in everything relating to my son, that I have, (though with a trembling hand,) copied a few lines of poetry, that came out with our last letters, for you, to accompany my grateful thanks for the messages of kindness from your mother and yourself.

Yours truly, ——

MY DEAR MRS. KANE:—I do not know how to thank you for your most unexpected remembrance of me at such a moment—when as a mother you mourn the loss of your noble son—while, as a Christian, you must rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, that he you lately "watched in fear" rests from his labors, in the arms of the everlasting Father. My mother sends you the assurance of her sympathy in your grief, and also, in your glorious hope.

Yours most gratefully, M. W.

This morning, at 7½ o'clock, the Captain-General sent one of the military bands to accompany the coffin, which was followed by some fifty American gentlemen, and afterward an empty hearse, to the Plaza, where it was met by the Captain-General's staff, on horseback, and the different Consuls and Spanish officials, who formed a brilliant escort to the wharf. There a Government barge was in waiting to take it to the steamer. We are going down to the Punta to see her go out.

Postal Treaty with France.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1, 1857.—Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister, having received authority by the last steamer to conclude a new Postal Convention with the modifications proposed by Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, a draft of such treaty has been completed and will be signed to-morrow. It consists of seventeen articles, and takes effect from April 1.

The French Post-Office agrees to pay for all mail transportation between France and England, exchanged between the French and American Post-Offices *via* England; also transit charges due to the British Post-Office for said mails, and expenses of sea transportation due the same office for mails exchanged between the French and American Post-Offices by British packets.

The United States agree to pay the expenses of the transportation of the mails between the United States and France, dispatched from one of the two countries to the other by American packets plying between France and the United States. Also, the expenses of the transportation of mails between the United States and England, exchanged between the French and American post-offices by American packets plying to England.

The following offices are designated for the exchange of correspondence between the two countries, viz.: On the French side, Havre, and traveling office from Paris to Calais; on the American side, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Other offices may be established by mutual agreement.

The postage on letters to France will be fifteen cents per quarter ounce, and doubled for every additional quarter ounce or fraction thereof. Prepayment is optional. The postage on letters to other countries, with which France has postal connection, is to be the same as the rates charged to France.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

The American State Council.

Address of the American State Council to the People of the State.

To the Americans of New-York State:

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: Now that the confusion of the conflict is ended and the dangerous excitement which aroused the passions of men has subsided, we can survey the field and [illegible] with calmness our prospects for the future. The public has passed through one of those perilous crises to which all popular Governments are exposed, and the sober second thought of the honest and good is returning. The American Party in this State has been [illegible] in its principles, its aims and its objects, and thus defeated; but its column, though thinned, remains unbroken, and the stout and undismayed hearts that bore it onward through the storm are [illegible]. Based on truth and reason, and [illegible], its principles are as eternal as those affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, while the necessity of their immediate application was never more apparent than in the recent election. The [illegible] of our opponents are now compelled to admit this, and see that, while pleading for the protection of a ballot-box on a distant territory, they have thoughtlessly trampled it down at home, and have found that there is no invasion of the elective franchise more dangerous than that made by a foreign vote banded together by priestly authority—of whatever name.

The American Party believe these truths to be "self-evident:" 1st. That the men born on this soil, educated under our free institutions, and imbued with their spirit, are best qualified to control the destinies of our country. To preserve our nationality, and transmit the blessings we enjoy to posterity, we must not pile into the structure we are rearing with so much labor and solicitude, such materials as demagogues may choose to send us. Politicians may assert that there is no danger from that foreign influence against which WASHINGTON warned us; but while New-York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and most of the cities of the West, are half or more than half composed of foreigners; while more than a quarter of a million of foreign paupers, criminals, and ignorant men, have crowded into the port of New-York in a single year; while an Austrian can represent us at the Hague, a Frenchman at the Court of Madrid, and Consuls in various parts of the world who cannot speak at all, or very imperfectly, the English language; while more voters are made annually in the State than American youths pass the age of twenty-one; while the ballot-box is invaded by foreign criminals and desperadoes, and intelligent American citizens are stricken down as they approach the polls to vote for their own rulers, we shall affirm that our citizenship is degraded, our institutions endangered, and that a prompt and thorough reform on the part of the American people is demanded. We ask that peaceable American citizens shall be allowed to vote without fear of personal injury, and determine for themselves without the assistance of foreign paupers and convicts or priestly dictation, what shall be the character of their own Government, and what principles shall be incorporated into the institutions they have founded.

The American Party, in the second place, believe there is no truth the utterance of which carries clearer conviction with it, than that men are not qualified to vote or make laws under a Constitution which they are unable to read. Knowledge and Virtue are the bulwarks of our liberties; yet these are the qualities especially wanting in the majority of that part of foreign population which is yearly incorporated into our body politic and enter immediately on the work of reforming our institutions. Seized by [illegible] demagogues, they are driven like cattle to the polls to override by mere numbers the votes of intelligent free born Americans.

The third self-evident truth on which the American Party is based, is that the Protestantism of the [illegible] must predominate in this country, and pervade its institutions, if we expect them to be permanent. If there is one act clearly established in the history of the past, it is that the temporal power of the Roman Church cannot exist with liberty. The one always supplants the other, and no one can survey the great West and reflect on the influence it is to exert on the destinies of the whole country, and then behold the swelling tides of population that are pouring into it from the despotisms and Papal kingdoms of the old world without trembling for the final result.

These great truths, on which our Party is based, we believe, commend themselves to every American heart, and the only reason they do not find immediate advocates in the great mass of the people is the falsehoods uttered against us by political demagogues. Pledged as the Party was in the State against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, yet because it would not surrender those principles dear to it as the land of its birth—nay, openly deny and denounce them, and indulge in those bitter denunciations and appeals to the worst passions of human nature—seek to inflame sectional hatred and kindle it into [illegible], its members were subjected to the insane charge of being Pro-Slavery.

Now that this strange excitement has passed away, no one believes the accusation to be true. It is true we warned our countrymen against this same inflammatory denunciation of Slavery, and declared what has since proved true, that but for it Kansas would long since have been a free State. As it is, what have those men accomplished? Endangered the very cause they proposed to advocate, and stopped for a term of years the measures that had been [illegible] in the more northern of the Southern States for gradual emancipation. Added to all this, they have weakened the bonds of the Union, arrayed State against State in fraternal strife, and kindled into [illegible] the long-cherished hope of foreign despots, that our experiment of self-government was about to prove a failure. Even some of the clergy, whom we hoped to see exhibit the spirit of our Saviour and rebuke those who were calling down fire from Heaven to consume those who differed with them, have fanned into still greater intensity those dangerous passions. To a wrong conception of their duty, growing out of the violence and outrages that occurred in Kansas and Washington, we must attribute their strange alliance with political demagogues and tricksters. To them we now appeal, and ask in all sincerity if it is right, if it is wise, to turn and strike the only party that has dared to follow their teachings from the pulpit, and to hold up the Bible as the standard around which the Protestants of this land were to rally. We ask them to pause and inquire who are their friends, and reflect seriously on the effect of attempting to put down this first effort to resist Papal interference with our political institutions, and of striking to the heart the band of Protestant young men of the State. We ask them to consider what interest, what hopes must sink with them.

Especially would we direct their attention, and of honest men, to the political leaders whose guidance they have followed. We would remind them of that memorable struggle for the Speakership in the House of Representatives, put forth, as affirmed, not for power or for plunder, but for freedom and humanity; and of the humiliating results that have followed. Our Congress has never before suffered such disgrace. Those who were the loudest in their [illegible] for freedom—collected with most assiduity funds for Kansas, have been convicted of receiving and offering bribes to carry through measures designed to rob the public treasury. When we hear of the reception of large sums of money by private individuals to influence representatives in Congress who have sworn to legislate honestly, it is time that an account of their stewardship in the moneys intrusted to their care was required of them. It is time that the honesty of their efforts in the cause of humanity was suspected by those who in their conduct have not been governed by selfish ends.

The American Party of New-York would take this occasion to express its gratitude to its brothers in the Southern States, for their firmness and devotion to the Union in the severe trial to which they have been subjected. Especially do we extend the right hand of fellowship to the State of Maryland for the noble example she has set the entire country. Midway in local position, she has stood midway in sectional strife that has so severely tested the strength of the Union. Amid the many bright passages in her history, her record shows none more glorious than this, or to which her children will point with greater pride.

In conclusion, we would say, we have no animosities to gratify, no wrongs to revenge,—but cordially invite our American friends of every party to examine our principles and reflect on the objects we seek to secure. To the members of the American Party we have only words of encouragement. The storm that assailed us has swept by, and the future is bright before us. From every portion of the State we receive the most cheering tidings. The American heart begins to beat healthful, again, and that love of our institutions which is our safeguard has taken the place of passion. With calmer thoughts comes the conviction that sectional strife can work evil and only evil.

Devotion to the Union will drive out the hatred of sister States, and the sentiments and teachings of WASHINGTON which have been derided and ridiculed, will once more assume their control over the minds of patriotic men. If there is one determination stronger than all others in the American Party, it is to preserve one and indissoluble the Union of these States. With their permission, the graves of WARREN, WASHINGTON and MARION, shall never lie in separate lands, and while Mount Vernon holds its sacred trust, the repose of the great sleeper there shall never be disturbed by the jar of contending States. One Constitution, one Faith, one Destiny, are inscribed on our banner and engraved in our hearts.

—ANOTHER MURDER NEAR ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—We announced a few weeks since the murder of a man named EARLY, in the "Half-Way Saloon," on the road between Rock Island and Moline. On Friday afternoon last the keeper of the grocery where EARLY was shot was killed by the stroke of a bolt over the right eye. The murderer is one of three men who went into said groggery to get a drink. They quarrelled about the price of the liquor drank, high words followed, and while the liquor seller was stooping to put some coal in the stove he was felled to the ground. Death was immediate. On Friday night, shortly after the murder, one of the wretches called upon the servant girl of a citizen, and accidentally or otherwise left the instrument of death in the house with her. Neither of the murderers has been caught yet.

A CANADA POSTMASTER ABSCONDED.—A Hamilton paper states that Mr. J. HENDERSON, for some years Postmaster at Port Stanley, has absconded, taking with him a large amount of funds which had come into his possession through the Post-Office. Evidences of his felony have been found in the office, in the shape of portions of letters torn up, and which upon being matched, were found to refer to sums of money inclosed to different individuals. It appears that HENDERSON came to London on Friday, and has not been seen since. He is supposed to have gone West, and the police are already on his trail.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

A NEW MARKET.

[illegible] petitions, numerously signed by citizens of the Eighth and Seventeenth Wards, were submitted to [illegible] praying that a new market be built at the [illegible]

The petition sets forth that the market asked for is [illegible] for the accommodation of the residents [illegible] The place referred to is stated as the most suitable and convenient locality to be found [illegible] The petition was referred [illegible]

A [illegible] AT THE CITY GOVERNMENT [illegible]

[illegible] presented a resolution directing [illegible] of the Board [illegible] the accounts, books and vouchers in the various [illegible] of the City Government [illegible] for the [illegible] as early as practicable [illegible] The resolution was adopted.

[illegible] presented the following preamble [illegible]

[illegible] General Andrew Jackson, the following [illegible] gold snuff-box presented to me by the Corporation of the City of New-York [illegible] the ladies of Charleston [illegible] American banner, presented to me [illegible] I leave in trust to [illegible] the close of the war [illegible] patriot residing in the city or State [illegible] the most [illegible] of his country and our country's rights.

[illegible] war of Mexico with the United [illegible]

[illegible]

The resolutions were adopted, and Aldermen [illegible] were appointed a Special Committee [illegible]

A NEW [illegible] HARLEM RIVER.

A resolution presented by Alderman BLUNT was [illegible] the State Legislature from New-York City to oppose the passage of any bill [illegible] bridge over Harlem River, at the [illegible]

[illegible] AVENUE.

[illegible] from the Councilmen, who adhered to their former action in favor of granting the [illegible] for it.

[illegible]

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas:

NEW-YORK, MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 2, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In the message which I had the honor to submit on the 18th ult. it was stated that the contract entered into 8th March, 1854, between Henry Arcularius, Sr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the part of the Corporation, and Smith D. Bellows, Jr., for the lighting, trimming and cleaning the oil-lamps, and for supplying the same with oil, was defective, inasmuch as the surety offered by Mr. Bellows had omitted to execute the bonds. This statement was based on information received directly from the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and was consequently relied upon by me as entirely beyond question. I now learn that my informants were misled by mistaking the copy of the contract on file in the office of the Commissioner for the original which was left in the Comptroller's office, and which was duly executed and signed by the sureties at the proper time. I take the earliest opportunity to correct this unintentional misstatement, though it is of little comparative importance. It may be proper for me to add that I am not in possession of the least evidence which would reflect upon the manner of making that contract, or upon the official conduct of Mr. Arcularius in the premises, who was the Commissioner at that time.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KANE.

Aldermen Harris, [illegible], Coulter, Blunt and Fulmer, were appointed a Special Committee to accompany a similar Committee of the Councilmen to Philadelphia, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Dr. Kane, to take place in that City on the anticipated arrival there of his remains.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

It was voted to hold the meetings of the Board for the present month, on Monday and Thursday evenings. After some unimportant miscellaneous business, an adjournment took place to Thursday evening next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon—the President, J. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

[illegible] were referred to appropriate Committees. Among them was a petition in relation to a sewer in Jackson-street, another for a sewer in Dutch-street, one for a sewer in Fifth-avenue, for a sewer in [illegible]-street, for remission of taxes from Trustees of St. James Church, and from other parties for [illegible] upon water lots on the East River, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Also, from N. W. West, praying for the immediate extension of Albany-street to Broadway.

Among resolutions, was one to refund $300 assessed upon [illegible] Church in Mott-street. Also to refund $[illegible] to Hose Company No. 14, the said amount having been paid by the Company on the introduction of the Croton water.

[illegible] resolutions in reference to flagging were [illegible] to the Committee on Streets. It was resolved that the pier at foot of [illegible]-street, North River, be raised to a proper height according to law.

The following resolution, offered by Councilman [illegible] JONES, was unanimously adopted:

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. KANE.

Whereas, Information has been received in New-York [illegible] death at Havana of the celebrated and [illegible] explorer Dr. ELISHA K. KANE, and that his remains are on their way to his native city of Philadelphia [illegible] premature [illegible] caused by [illegible] devotion to the cause of humanity and science in the prosecution of an expedition fitted out by the munificence of one of our own citizens to search for Sir John Franklin and his companions within the Arctic circle, and it is fitting and becoming that the citizens of New-York should mark their sense of the eminent public services [illegible] and the [illegible] of so good and [illegible]

Resolved, That the [illegible] of New-York be invited to unite in paying suitable tokens of respect to the remains of Dr. KANE, and expressing their deep regret at his untimely decease, which deprives our country of a worthy citizen, science of an ardent disciple, and mankind at large of a generous friend.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend that the flags of the City be half-masted on the day of the funeral of Dr. KANE in Philadelphia, and we would invite the proprietors of public buildings, masters of vessels in port, to join with the authorities in the like observance. And we would direct that the City Hall bell be tolled at minute intervals on that day, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

Resolved, (With the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen which we trust will be readily given,) that a Committee of Five from each board be appointed to proceed to Philadelphia as a deputation from the Municipal Government of this City to join in the obsequies of Dr. KANE.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and to the family of Dr. KANE.

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Police to inquire into the necessity of erecting a suitable building as a Station-House for the use of the Twenty-second District Police, and if found necessary, that they report to this Board, was referred.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that the Special Committee on the celebration of Washington's Birthday Anniversary be directed to report the manner of the [illegible] were made, the number and names of the persons [illegible] and the expense, direct or indirect, incurred for such celebration.

The [illegible] adopted.

CENTRAL PARK.

The report of the Committee on Finance concurring with the Board of Aldermen, not to extend the time for paying the assessment for the Central Park, was brought up and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

It was referred to the Committee on Markets to report on a resolution, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to have the roof of Fulton Market repaired immediately.

An ordinance was proposed to appoint additional clerks in the Mayor's Office, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. The proposal is the appointment of three such, to be denominated Mayor's Assistant Clerks. The pay of the first to be $1,500, the second $1,200, the third $1,000 per annum.

A resolution for filling in vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first street was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

A PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEE.

Councilman HASWELL rose to advocate the formation of a new Standing Committee of this Board on Commerce and Navigation.

Councilman WARNER opposed the motion. He thought there were too many Committees already—the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips was all that was legitimately desirable or necessary.

Councilman [illegible] supported the views of the last speaker. If such a Committee were appointed, it would always be found clashing with that already existing.

Councilman HASWELL explained. The objects of the proposed Committee would be all matters beyond wharves, piers and slips—matters exclusively relating to commerce and navigation.

Councilman BYRDSALL said if the existing Committee could take action upon the commercial relations of the City, then its name ought to be changed.

Councilman JONES (as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance) said that upon his own Committee many apparently heterogeneous matters, manure, dead horses, and what not came up, and so similarly there would seem to be incongruous matters given to the Committee on Wharves and Slips, would it not be well to denominate the proposed committee, a Committee on Fogs?

Councilman MCHALE talked about the public buildings on Blackwell's Island—eliciting much laughter. "Shut up your shop," said the worthy Councilman. [Increased merriment.]

Eventually, on vote, the amendment to the rules, offered by Councilman HASWELL, was lost by 26 to 20.

Councilman OTTARSON moved a sweeping abolition of the existence of several Standing Committees, including the Committee on Almshouse Department, that on Croton Aqueduct Department, the Committee on Lands and Places, and that on Public Buildings. But an adjournment being moved and carried, Councilman OTTARSON'S motion (though seconded) was proceeded with no farther.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 4 P. M., His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. Several petitions for correction of erroneous taxes were received, and referred to appropriate Committees. Among the number was a petition of Justice Welch for $250, which, he said, had been expended in employing counsel for the purpose of defending him against a party whom he committed for contempt of Court.

Relief and Benefit to Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am opposed to Alderman WILSON'S plan, and suggest another. Please take the map of the City and follow with your eye the route of my plan. Open Mercer-street, northerly, in a straight line to Broadway. It will intersect Broadway on the south side of Twelfth-street.

Open Greene-street, north and parallel to Broadway, and it will intersect University-place at Twelfth-street. Widen Greene-street on the west and Church-street on the east side, to Chambers-street. Extend Church-street south to the intersection of Greenwich and Rector streets. This will give two new avenues from Union-square to Canal-street, and one from Canal-street to the Battery, at much less cost than the improvement proposed by Alderman WILSON.

Advantages—If omnibuses go down or up Mercer-street and return on Broadway, it will, in very many cases, actually give stores on Broadway two fronts, and that advantage will be extended to Twelfth-street. A great proportion of the improvement will be near Broadway, which is desirable, as may be seen from the little improvement in West Broadway. It will improve the lower part of Greenwich-street, and enable cars or omnibuses to continue to the Battery without a heavy grade, as will be the case in the plan proposed by Alderman WILSON. This plan will scarcely destroy a single modern-built building.

D. E. W.

For Assistant Engineer.

The authorized members of the Fire Department have selected C. H. LYONS, of Hose Company No. 10, ISAAC G. SEIXAS of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and DANIEL DONOVAN of Engine Company No. 13, as candidates for Assistant Engineer (to be voted for by the whole Department) in place of HENRY H. HOWARD, recently elected Chief Engineer. The election will take place on Monday, March 16, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock P. M.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NABBED.

A notorious "panel thief" named James Wallace, was "nabbed" by the Police on Saturday. For some time past he has been cutting quite a swell about town, and operating successfully at the game of "bag" or shop-lifting. He has been in the habit of visiting various stores in the City under pretence of wishing to purchase goods, but really for theft, and being handsomely dressed and accompanied by an East Indiaman, whom he represented to be his servant, he was generally well treated, but never bought anything, relying solely upon what he could bag as a remuneration for his trouble. He succeeded well until Saturday afternoon, when he was detected in the act of plundering Mr. Benedict's store of a lot of silver spoons and napkin rings. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to answer at the Court of Sessions.

JULIA DRISCOLL

Is a "smart" woman and a very bad one. She keeps a low den or decoy for drunken and lecherous blackguards at No. 81 Baxter-street. Lawrence Egan, a grocer in City Hall-place, paid her place a visit the other evening. He fell asleep there, it appears, and while sleeping a watch and chain, which he valued at $125, were stolen from his pocket. He was then awakened and kicked into the street. He complained to the Police and Julia was taken in custody by Sergeant Jeurdan, who, in searching the premises, found the stolen watch and chain secreted under a carpet in Julia's room. During the night Officer Egan, of the Lower Police Court, accompanied the prisoner to her residence, where she said she wished to go for the purpose of getting some money with which to secure the services of a lawyer, but while passing through the Five Points Julia suddenly disappeared from the officer's view up one of the dark and intricate alleyways of that dark and intricate locality, and has not since been seen—by the Police.

Julia is a smart woman; she has come it over two of the Egans—the grocer and the policeman. Wonder if the latter will be as successful in finding her as the former was his watch and chain?

LATER.

Julia Driscoll appeared yesterday at the Tombs and "gave herself up," knowing doubtless that she might as well give up all hopes of escaping a rearrest. She couldn't very well afford to leave the City, for she and her husband are worth, it is said, some $15,000 or more, accumulated in and by their "place" in Baxter-street; and besides, business in their line, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, continues brisk if not good. Julia was held to answer.

BURGLARS.

About 11 o'clock Sunday night some Seventeenth Ward policemen discovered that the new building on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue had been broken open. Upon examining the premises they found therein two young men busily engaged in selecting and packing up articles which they intended to carry. These parties were arrested and taken to the Station-house, where they gave their names as John Gleason and Edward Sullivan. They were yesterday brought before the magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, by whom they were committed for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 3.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 395, 612, 679, 958, 861, 864, 865, 867, 871, 873, 874, 866, 839, 831, 734, 945, 336, 614, 757, 873, 876, 877, 878, 862, 868, 486, 815, 487, 890, 468, 484, 856, 163.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27 to 37 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 682, 794, 154, 619, 279, 1116, 77, 696, 695, 601, 673, 247, 250, 256, 835, 149, 198. *Part II.*—Nos. 927, 929, 939, 941, 945, 946, 957, 958, 959, 961, 963, 965, 966, 967, 969.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The whole Calendar. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Betts.

Benjamin Moore and Benjamin Dutton, recently indicted for passing counterfeit coin, were this morning put on trial. The evidence was not however sufficient for conviction, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered by the Jury without leaving their seats.

Seraphine Petersen, indicted for counterfeiting, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—MARCH 2.

Before Commissioner Betts.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT [illegible]

An examination was had to-day in the case of the charge brought against Capt. Wm. Allen, of the brig [illegible], of assaulting a seaman belonging to his ship named John Chambers. Several witnesses were examined, but [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Peabody.

WHO CAN PRACTICE IN THE MARINE COURT—THE CASE OF W. NILES.

The People ex rel. Geo. W. Niles vs. The Judges of the Marine Court.—An alternative writ of mandamus was issued by Judge PEABODY on Saturday, requiring the Judges of the Marine Court to show cause why Geo. W. Niles should not be allowed to practice in that Court. It was made returnable on Monday morning.

Judge MAYNARD accordingly made his return in which he alleges as reasons,

1. The order of the Supreme Court prohibiting Niles from practicing in any Court of this State, (already published in the TIMES.)

2. No man has a right to appear as Attorney for another person unless he is a male citizen of the age of 21 years, of good moral character, and possessing the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, and shall be admitted to practice as an attorney.

And the Courts of Record of the State of New-York and the Marine Court among them, each for itself, has the right from the necessity of the case to admit to practice in their respective Courts whom they please, if the applicant brings himself within the requirements of the Constitution.

And each Court for itself has the power and the right, and it is their duty to reject any applicant for admission who does not bring himself within the constitutional requirements, and to suspend or "remove" any person after such admission, for cause.

And by virtue of this power, and the order of the Supreme Court above referred to, the Marine Court, on motion of counsel, and after a hearing of the respective parties, have refused to allow Geo. W. Niles to appear as attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Rufus K. Winslow vs. John K. Woolsey, in said Marine Court.

1. Because the Supreme Court, by their order now in force, have suspended said Geo. W. Niles from practicing as an attorney *in all of the Courts* of this State.

2. Because it was made to appear before the said Marine Court, to its satisfaction, that the said George W. Niles did not and does not possess the constitutional requirement of "good moral character," as will more fully appear in the proceedings had before the said Marine Court on the motion objecting to said Niles appearing as attorney in the above-entitled suit, and which proceedings are hereto attached and forming a part of this my answer.

All of which, in the opinion of the Justices of the said Marine Court, is a good and sufficient reason why Geo. W. Niles should not be allowed to appear and prosecute the said suit on behalf of the said Rufus K. Winslow against the said John K. Woolsey in the said Marine Court.

Judge Maynard having read his return, the further argument whether a mandamus to admit Niles to practice should be issued, was adjourned till this morning at 11 A. M.

Mr. Dyett appears for Mr. Niles and Mr. Lapaugh for the Court.

The following are the points on the side of the Court:

1. If the Supreme Court have power to say who shall and who shall not practice in *all the Courts* of this State, the Justices of the Marine Court were obliged to reject George W. Niles (as per Supreme *Court order) when objected to.*

2. If the Marine Court has the power of suspending a person from practice in that Court for contempt, want of good character or any other reason, (and it, as well as the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, undoubtedly have the power,) the Judges of the Marine Court are fully warranted in their action in rejecting George W. Niles.

3. If the Supreme Court shall come to a different conclusion from that of the Marine Court and shall *adjudicate* that Geo. W. Niles *does* possess the "good moral character" required by the Constitution of the State of New-York, and shall revoke their order of Feb. 3, 1851, suspending him from practice in *any of the Courts* of this State, and shall command the Marine Court to permit the said Geo. W. Niles to practice therein, the Justices of the Marine Court will submit to such adjudication *until the same shall be reversed* or until otherwise advised.

The following is the section of the statute creating the Marine Court a Court of Record:

"And, for the purpose of hearing, trying and determining, all such actions as are hereby made cognizable before the said Court, such Court is hereby vested with *all such power or authority as is vested in other Courts of Record in this State, and is hereby made and constituted a Court of Record.*"

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—March 2.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Peabody.

INDORSERS OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

Ackerman vs. English.—The following opinion sufficiently explains itself.—ROOSEVELT, J.—The defendant is sued as indorser of a promissory note duly protested for non-payment. He indorsed the note before its delivery to the payees, and as security to them. This is alleged in the complaint and not denied in his answer. He only says *he received* no value. It was not necessary that he should. Value was parted with by the payees on the strength of his indorsement; that is, a credit of four months was given to his brother. Such a consideration is sufficient in law; it is as good a consideration as if goods had been delivered to the indorser himself. The expression "value received" in the body of the note is the same in effect as if it had been repeated over the defendant's signature on the back. The whole is one instrument, made and delivered at one and the same time. It must be construed together. And as to the defendant, it is, in law, a written engagement, for value received, (expressing also in writing the consideration as required by the statute,) to pay the note at maturity on condition of due demand of the maker and due notice of protest to the indorser. Such we consider to be the justice of the case and the result of the authorities as shown in the recent case of Moore vs. Cross, decided at the present term.

As to the part payment by the maker, the evidence proves that it was a check furnished by the indorser, and that it was intended to be and in equity, ought to be, applied on the note. In this respect our conclusions differ from those of the referee.

A new trial must therefore be ordered, unless the plaintiff shall consent to credit the payment and interest thereon, and to make a corresponding reduction in the amount of the judgment. Order accordingly.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wineburgh vs. Wineburgh.—Judgment for defendant.

McCormick vs. McCormick.—The process under which the prisoner is held is regular on its face, and so far as I am permitted to inquire in the proceeding, he appears to be properly held.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

MORE BILLS FOR THE CITY TO PAY.

Thos. McSpedon and Charles W. Baker vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—This action was brought to recover certain sums claimed to be due to the plaintiffs for work and labor in the preparation of indices to the nineteen volumes of the proceedings and documents of the Common Council. These sums amounted, in the aggregate to $2,580, but the sum demanded for each index was less than $250.

The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and set up as a defence that the work, labor and services for which a compensation was claimed were not embraced in any prior contract between the parties, according to certain ordinances of the Corporation, and the provisions of the charter, and, therefore, constituted no cause of action.

The cause was heard upon the pleadings and upon the testimony of witnesses. For plaintiffs, D. B. Tayler; for defendant, W. M. V. Wilcoxson.

Held, That the ordinances and provisions of the charter that were relied on were not applicable to the case; for, although the whole sum demanded exceeded $2,000, yet it clearly appeared from the evidence that the labor of preparing an index, depending upon the contents of the volume to which it related, was, in its nature, a distinct service, constituting, when performed, a separate cause of action; and it was certainly no objection to the recovery of the plaintiffs that a number of demands, several in their nature, and which could not with propriety have been included in a prior contract, were united in one action.

Hence, as the performance of the work in each case, and its acceptance by the defendants, were proved, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the whole sum demanded. Judgment accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

NEW RULES.

All appeals from orders made at Special Term or Chambers, excepting orders granting or denying motions for new trials, and sustaining or overruling demurrers upon the merits, shall be submitted in writing at the same terms, and under the same rules as are now in force relative to appeals from inferior Courts, excepting that where orders not affecting the merits are appealed from, the appellant shall obtain from the Judge making the order the certificate as now required by the rules of this Court.

Appeals from decisions upon motions for new trials, and upon demurrers on the merits, must be heard at the General Argument Terms, and the papers printed as in other cases.

Appeals from the General Term of the Marine Court will be heard upon the return of the Justice who tried the cause, and a certificate of the Clerk of that Court showing the judgment of the General Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge Russell should have been on the bench, but Judge Russell was in Washington, intent on the inauguration of James Buchanan. So Recorder SMITH, laboring under an attack of sickness, took Judge Russell's place upon the bench. Judge Russell will return from Washington next week, and sit in the seat of judgment.

There was no quorum of a Grand Jury yesterday. A Petit Jury was obtained, and proceeded to try one case, that of Francis Quinn, who was tried in the last term for grand larceny, and acquitted on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof. The case was sent back to the Grand Jury, who then indicted Quinn for robbery, and yesterday he was found guilty, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Charles Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Court then adjourned for the day.

MARKETS.

[illegible] Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. MONDAY, March 2, [illegible]

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $[illegible]; Pots, $[illegible]

COFFEE—Is inactive [illegible] Laguayra, 11½c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Total stock in first hands to-day about 90,500 pkgs., against about 81,100 pkgs. same date last year.

COTTON—Holders are not eager to sell, and they generally claim an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. on Friday's closing prices, but the storm stops operations, and the market is unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of about 2,700 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$[illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]
Extra Missouri	7 [illegible]

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine to extra commands $6 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 300 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in slack demand at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 550 bbls.; low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$6 and $6 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$4 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 [illegible]@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and somewhat nominal. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 90c.@95c. for common to choice ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 48c.@50c. for State; 46c.@48c. for Jersey; and 40c.@45c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 35@$1 40 for ordinary to choice, ℔ bush. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no really new feature. There were sales reported to-day of about 15,500 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, 71c.@72c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of small lots of River at 95c. for shipment, and $1 10@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive yet steady at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quiet, but firm.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices have not varied. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 60c.@65c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@58c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@44c. ℔ gallon. Stocks in first hands to-day included 5,731 hhds. and 2,930 bbls., against 1,964 hhds. and 11,274 bbls. same date last year.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and heavy, as before reported.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request, at easier rates, with sales reported of only about 300 bbls., in lots, at $22 25 for new Mess; $22 70@$22 90 for old Mess; and $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn to-day; 15,908 bbls., against 14,651 bbls. on the 1st of Feb. 1857, and 47,268 bbls. on the 1st of March, 1856. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Lard rules heavy and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly Prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is saleable and firm at $21@$22 ℔ tc. Stock in the packing yards to-day: 19,560 bbls. and tcs., against 21,678 bbls. and tcs. Feb. 1, 1857, and 60,740 bbls. and tcs. March 1, 1856. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$23 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1857.

[illegible table]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., F., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lawler; G.—[illegible]; L.—R. O. Lemmon's; T.—Thompson's; W.—Ward's; F.—Farber's; B.—Barber's.

RICE—Unaltered.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at unchanged prices. Refined Sugars are less active, and ¼c. ℔ lb. cheaper. We quote STUARTS, thus: Loaf, 13½c.; crushed, 13¼c.; ground, 12¾c.; Circle A—crushed, 13c. ℔ lb.

Stock in first hands March 1.

		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Cuba	hhds.	1,862	1,795	3,063	[illegible]
English Islands	hhds.	[illegible]			128
New-Orleans	hhds.	5,084	7,647	8,034	[illegible]
Porto Rico	hhds.	891	....	190	556
Texas	hhds.	180	180	285	[illegible]
Melado	hhds.				2,186
Total hhds.		7,697	9,831	4,451	10,[illegible]
Total bags		2,861	5,000	22,000	[illegible]
Total boxes		1,129	2,780	5,864	25,[illegible]

TOBACCO—Is quiet yet steady. We append a statement of the movements in domestic at the Inspection Warehouse, during the month of February:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total
Stock 1st Feb. 1857	5,352	195	5,547
Received since	166	..	166
Total	5,518	195	5,713
Delivered since	728	75	803
Stock 1st March, 1857	4,790	120	4,910
Stock 1st March, 1856	2,114	356	2,470

We also annex a statement of the movement in Spanish, in this City, during the month of February:

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Segua, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock Feb. 1, 1857	2,701	442	115	692
Received since	1,[illegible]	150	...	1,210
	4,044	601	115	1,902
Sales to Feb. 28, 1857	873	602	115	346
Stock on hand Feb. 28, 1857	3,171	...	...	1,556

WHISKY—350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull, though quoted steady. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 2s. 3d. [illegible] ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, [illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

The annual election of Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange Association occurred yesterday. The following is represented as being the successful ticket: Trustees—John L. Buckley, Theodore Banks, J. B. Marsh, Edward Minturn, John H. Drake, Wm. H. Newman, David Dows, Jesse Hoyt, John B. Wright, Isaac T. Frost, J. O. Woodruff, Robert B. [illegible], [illegible] Tuttle, Henry Hill, Robert Hale.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S EXTRA AND SINGLE MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, at NIBLO'S SALOON.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 1½ o'clock.
Matinée will conclude at 3.

Admission $1 50

CARD.

Now since the Thalberg Matinées have been commenced, the management has been in the constant receipt of a great number of letters from ladies living in the environs, from principals of Seminaries for young ladies, and also parties whose engagements would not allow them to attend a full series of Matinées, requesting that an opportunity might be offered to them of attending a

SINGLE MATINEE,

commencing a little earlier, to enable them to reach home in time for their usual dinner hour.

In compliance with these wishes

AN EXTRA MATINEE

will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4,
commencing at precisely 1½ o'clock.

The room will be arranged in such a manner as to accommodate only

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS,

which will render all seats desirable.

The general arrangements regarding the comfort of subscribers have been intrusted to Mr. BROWN, (Sexton of Grace Church.)

THE SALE OF TICKETS

will commence on MONDAY, March 2, at BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

No tickets for sale at the door.

SCHEME OF THE MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.

1. Fantasia—"Sonnambula" .... Thalberg
2. "Andante" .... Thalberg
3. "Tarantella" .... Thalberg

Intermission for Lunch.

4. The "Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ) .... Thalberg
5. The Prayer of Moses .... Thalberg
6. "Home, Sweet Home" .... Thalberg
7. Fantasia—"Elisir D'Amore" .... Thalberg

Mr. THALBERG

will be the only performer.

The organ is from the manufactory of Alexandre & Son, Paris. New-York dépôt at BERNARD & FABREGUETTE, No. 51 Dey-st.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Grand combination of
FOUR PRIMA DONNE ON ONE EVENING.
Madame D'ANGRI, Mlle. PARODI,
Me. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Me. JOHANNSEN,
S. THALBERG, Mr. JOS. BURKE.
First performance of
MR. THALBERG'S last composition,
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Conductor .... Sig. Abella.

Mr. THALBERG

will play the "Elisir d'Amore," "Tarantella," "The Last Rose of Summer," (first time.) Duet: with Mr. BURKE, "The Huguenots."

Mlle. PARODI and Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH, Duet: "Norma," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Madame D'ANGRI,

Arias, "Gazza Ladra," "The Rataplan," "Cenerentola."
Grace—Robert le Diable .... Me. Johannsen.
Etoile du Nord .... Mlle. Parodi.
Within a Mile of Edinboro' .... Me. Strakosch.
Souvenir de Bellini .... Mr. Burke.

THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Monday. Tickets at the door.
On Thursday—The Twenty-first Concert.
On Saturday—Farewell Concert in Brooklyn.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
(THIRD SERIES.)
THURSDAY, March 5—First Matinée.
CARD TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The violent and sudden storm of Monday, March 2, induced the management to postpone the first Matinée of the third series, under the supposition that many ladies would be prevented from attending.

Under these circumstances, the Management preferred to sacrifice the time and the expenses already incurred, rather than subject any of the patrons of the Matinées to a loss of their subscription and the exposure. It is to be regretted that no more extensive notice could be given than to notify the proprietors of livery-stables of the postponement which they chose to ignore.

The first Matinée of the third series will take place on THURSDAY, March 5.

The second on TUESDAY, March 10.

Those of the subscribers who do not wish to accept this arrangement can either have their money returned or use one of their slips (tickets) at the extra Matinée of WEDNESDAY, March 4.

THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE.
(SECOND SERIES.)
THIS TUESDAY, AT DODWORTH'S.
To commence at 2 P. M.
THIS EVENING.
Combination Concert at Niblo's Saloon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL .... Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE .... Stage Manager.

In compliance with repeated suggestions, and to gratify the patrons of this theatre,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, MARCH 3, 1857,
will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Madame Ponisi as .... Romeo
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport as .... Juliet

The cast sustained by the excellent Company.

The farce of

TURNING THE TABLES.

Wednesday—Mr. FORREST as ROLLA.
Thursday—Mr. FORREST as WILLIAM TELL.
Friday—Mr. FORREST as JACK CADE.

Box book open in advance.

Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7¼.

GREAT SUCCESS OF TWO PLAYS.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1857,
the dramatic poem, in three acts, entitled
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, McDonall, Benson, Mrs. H. P. Grattan; Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude, for the third time, with the successful new American Comedietta, by a citizen of New-York, entitled

LOVE IN '76.

Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Ringgold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Kate Reignolds.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—THREE FAVORITE PIECES.

Burton and Brougham as Camille and the Author.
Brougham and Burton as the Irish Groom and English Butler.
Miss Polly Marshall as Armand and Patty.
Mrs. A. Plunkett, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. M. Smith.
Mrs. C. Howard and Mr. Barrett.
The new comedy of TIME TRIES ALL.
The favorite comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS,
And the great BURLESQUE CAMILLE.

On THURSDAY—A new historical play, with new scenery, dresses and decorations. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., the distinguished tragedian, will appear in the principal part.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, March 3,
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
MEDEA.

To-morrow, CAMILLE; Thursday, MEDEA.

The successful comedietta WAITING FOR FUNDS, every evening. Seats to be had three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Week's arrangement for Miss Matilda Heron's performance:

Monday, March 2—38th night of CAMILLE, and the 50th night of her performance of that character.
Tuesday, March 3—9th night of MEDEA.
Wednesday, March 4—39th night of CAMILLE.
Thursday, March 5—10th night of MEDEA.
Friday, March 6—40th night of CAMILLE.
Saturday, March 7—11th night of MEDEA.

Seats can be secured in advance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:

Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG,

who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.

THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, at the usual places.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of

SONNAMBULA,

in three acts. New scenery, &c., &c.

Preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, 75. THIS EVENING, March 3, will be performed the beautiful play of

CHARITY'S LOVE.

Captain Algernon .... Mr. E. L. Davenport.

To conclude with a new Comedy of Reform, entitled

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 3, the entertainments will commence with the drama of the

BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.

To be followed by the new burlesque entitled,

MEDEA AND MY-DEARY.

After which the favorite pantomime of the

FRISKY COBBLER.

To conclude with STATE SECRETS.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, [illegible] This wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, at No. 561 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Evenings at the Volks' Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. [illegible]

Third appearance this season of Madame CORA DE WILHORST, [illegible] LA SONNAMBULA. Madame CORA DE WILHORST; [illegible] Signor TIBERINI; [illegible] MORELLI. [illegible] MAURICE STRAKOSCH. Parquet, Dress Circle, Boxes [illegible] Family Circle .... 50c. [illegible] The Box Office for securing seats [illegible] from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. at the Academy [illegible] BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, [illegible] Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, [illegible] Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR TIBERINI.

Signor TIBERINI has the honor to announce to his friends and the public in general, that his first benefit in New-York will take place TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, March 4, for which occasion he has selected Verdi's grand Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Seats for "Il Trovatore" may be secured at the usual Ticket Offices.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, inst.

Assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss VICTORIA GELLER, Soprano,
Sig. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sig. CLEMENTI, Baritone,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, [illegible]

Tickets .... One Dollar.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained in advance at the music stores of WM. HALL & SON, [illegible] and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, [illegible]

For particulars, see programmes [illegible] sale.

N. B.—No extra charge for [illegible]

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.
THALBERG'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
[illegible]

Conductor .... [illegible]

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Mr. CLINTON'S Music Store, North [illegible], where programmes will be found. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a recent number of the [illegible] entitled "A $20,000 Lady going for a dollar," [illegible] to prejudice the public against what [illegible] termed the "Gift Lady," connected with [illegible] Fourth Gift Enterprise. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The "Gift Lady" [illegible]

[illegible]

I have one word to add, and will terminate, [illegible] already too "long drawn out." [illegible] his "Gift Enterprise." I do not know Mr. [illegible] have not the shadow of an interest in [illegible] scheme.

I am, most respectfully, yours, [illegible]

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Old [illegible] Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.

This is the Class which created such a furore at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.

If you want a good hearty laugh, go.

If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.

If you want to see how your great, great grandmothers looked, go.

If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.

They will all appear in the costume actually worn 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S GRAND CONCERT, By his young Singers and young [illegible] given at the Broadway Tabernacle, March [illegible] singers are respectfully invited to attend his singing [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, at No. [illegible] at his new Academy, No. [illegible] 6th-av., on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock—free. Violin class for boys on the same days of the singing-schools.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, MARCH 3—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the [illegible] from London, not yet in print, called RUTH OAKLEY. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN. [illegible] The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission [illegible] 12½ cts.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] PALACE is still open to the Public, and [illegible] things curious and wonderful. [illegible] worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 549 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. [illegible]

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at [illegible] P. M. for gentlemen. [illegible]

Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen every MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Parents [illegible] subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISHES EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the last ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the [illegible] a second grand ball [illegible] given for the same object on TUESDAY, April [illegible] It is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and [illegible] effect the first, particulars of which will be [illegible] early day.

GRAND BALL.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at MR. CAROLINE [illegible] DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets [illegible] Academy is open every day for the [illegible] and gentlemen, at 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible] evening, for practice.

J. MORRISON BALL, ST. PAUL, [illegible]

[illegible] MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

DRUGGISTS.—WE WOULD CALL THE attention of druggists particularly to our [illegible] BAUDAN & HILL, No. [illegible]

J. N. GIMBREDE, CARD ENGRAVER, [illegible] dollars, send two stamps [illegible] York at No. 588 Broadway [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers ... [illegible]

... Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston ... morning, too late for her mails to be ... to this City by the early train. They ... the afternoon train, but owing ... state of the road, they had not arrived up ... of going to press.

The steamship *City of Washington*, hence for ... arrived out on the afternoon of ... and after discharging 800 tons of freight, and taking in 1,200 tons measurement goods and ... of coal in 36 hours, she sailed on the ... for this port, two hours after the *Niagara* ... She is expected at this port to- ... with 130 passengers.

The *Kangaroo* having been detained by the ice ... the Queen of the Delaware until the 9th, the ... will take her place. The report of the *Niagara* having exchanged signals with the *K.* on ... of course. The *K.* will be ... the 27th inst.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. ... the joint resolutions of the Michigan ... on the subject of Slavery in the ... and gave his views relative to the ... of Instructions." The Judiciary Committee reported their opinion as to the proper course ... of the Congressional Compensation act, ... a member is elected after the commencement of a regular session, his compensation ... until the time of his election. ... DOOLITTLE and ... were presented—the former from ... and the latter from Indiana. ... a motion was made to suspend the ... to take up the Senate bill appropriating ... for ten sloops-of-war, but it failed ... of a two-thirds vote—119 for and 75 ... A bill was reported from the Committee ... providing for the deposit of ... revenue, with the exception of ... with the States, to be refunded when ... It passed by a vote of 119 against 79.

... left Lancaster at 8 o'clock yesterday ... for Washington, accompanied by a ... His progress will be found duly ... by the Telegraph.

... by reference to our Albany letter, ... the New-York City bills were yesterday ... Committee for the action of the Assembly. Each of the bills was accompanied by ... written report in explanation. The ... appointing a Committee to investigate ... of Comptroller FLAGG was called up, ... by a large vote. The bill making appropriations for charitable institutions was debated ... Senate.

The Canal Board have resolved to advertise for proposals for a $500,000 loan at 5 per cent., to ... the deficiency in the Sinking Fund.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention ... nomination of candidates for State officers, ... yesterday at Harrisburg. After a speech from Mr. FORNEY, in allusion to his defeat ... Senatorship, in which he said that the ... of party had been violated, and the fruits of the Presidential victory lost, the Convention proceeded to vote for candidate for Governor, and ... fourteen times without any choice—when ... until evening. On reassembling ... was proceeded with, and on the twenty- ... Mr. PACKER received a majority of the ... His nomination was subsequently made ...

The snow-storm yesterday was one of the severest of the whole Winter. We had a deeper fall of ... in January, and it was attended with more ... but not with equal wind. We shall probably ... in a day or two, of several wrecks off the Long Island and Jersey coasts. The Camden and Amboy and Long Island Railroads are again ... up and impassable; the trains on the Eastern Railroads, and on the Erie and Hudson, are not ... obstructed, but nearly all trains on those ... in this City yesterday, were from two ... hours behind time. The Hudson River ... did not leave the City, and only one Sound ... left for her destination ... detained over till this morning.

A propeller is said to be fitting out in this port for the relief of Gen. WALKER. The vessel is to ... the Horn and carry a large force of recruits ... and provisions. Necessity compels the ... agents of Gen. WALKER here to this ... MORGAN & ... refuse to carry further ... to Nicaragua.

The ... filibuster matter drags slowly on. ... one of the defendants' lawyers, ... an hour and a half yesterday in summing ... will be followed by other counsel to-day.

The examination relative to the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL commences to-day before the Surrogate. The Parrish will ... has been on for several consecutive days, has been adjourned over to Thursday to ... of hearing the Dr. Burdell case.

The examination in the French extradition case was adjourned over from yesterday till to-morrow. It is proposed to have the examination finished ... INGERSOLL, of the United States ... The motion to adjourn the case ... some spirited remarks from the opposing counsel.

The Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met ... evening, pursuant to adjournment, and ... the proceedings for the month. Much miscellaneous business was disposed of in the former—among other things, a Message of the ... relative to a defective contract of Mr. ... and with Mr. BELLOWS, by which the latter undertook for certain considerations to ... and trim the city lamps, was referred to an appropriate Committee.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, resolutions were adopted in honor of the memory of the late Dr. KANE—the flags are to be half-masted on the day of the funeral, and a deputation from the Corporation will attend the funeral in Philadelphia. ... chairmanship of County Clerk CONNOLLY the "minority"—the complement of the ... Party—met last night in Tammany Hall, calling themselves the Tammany Society, and resolved to the detriment of "the ..."

Yesterday morning a most destructive fire occurred in Chicago. A statement of the losses and ... will be found under our telegraphic head, together with the names of the sufferers.

The anniversary festival of the St. David's Society took place last evening at the Metropolitan ... About one hundred and fifty persons were ... and all passed off pleasantly.

A young Italian named VICTOR ANTONELLI committed suicide yesterday at FRENCH's Hotel ...

... clothes-bank in his ... Want and destitution were the only causes alleged for the act.

Two freight trains came in collision yesterday on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, damaging three engines and a few freight cars. A brakeman was severely injured.

City Reform—Amended Charter, &c.

The Committee in the State Assembly reported yesterday sundry bills for the reform of our City government. We have by telegraph a partial synopsis of their provisions, which seem to us excellent in principle and well calculated to reform many of the abuses under which we labor.

The Common Council is to be thoroughly reformed. It is to consist of a Board of Aldermen, one from each Assembly District—and a Board of Councilmen, five from each Senatorial District, to be elected by general ticket,—all to serve for three years and without pay. This reduces the number and will have a tendency to improve the character of our City legislature.

The Mayor is to be elected for two years and the Comptroller for four.

The Departments are to be reduced and reorganized. Two of them, ESLANO'S and SELAH'S, are to be abolished, and their duties assigned among the others, who are to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The present heads of office remain until the expiration of their terms: the Mayor and Common Council to be elected at the next City election, which is to be one month after the State election. A variety of provisions are added in regard to details.

The new Police bill proceeds substantially upon the principles set forth in the TIMES of Saturday last. It makes the Police a State institution, and organizes a Metropolitan Police District, to be composed of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, and to be under the control of a Commission of *seven* persons, appointed for seven years, (one retiring every year,) by the Governor and Senate. The Mayors of the two cities are to be *ex officio* members of the Board; there is to be a General Superintendent, the two Chiefs being his aids, and the jurisdiction of the Department is to be exercised without regard to county lines. The bill avoids the constitutional objection to the appointment of a City Commission, and secures many objects of marked importance in connection with the Police Force.

Bills were also reported providing for rooms for the various Courts, instead of building a new City Hall, and authorizing the appointment by the Mayor and Aldermen of a Central Park Commission.

So far as we can judge from the imperfect synopsis of the bills which have reached us, they seem well calculated to secure substantial improvements in our City Government. We have no doubt that most of them will meet the approval of the Mayor and of all who desire to see an end put to the abuses under which the City has suffered so grievously hitherto.

The Oswego Canal.

The Buffalo papers are growing clamorous in behalf of the project for virtually closing the Oswego Canal, to which we have already made allusion. They repel, with the indignation of aspersed virtue, the intimation, that commercial jealousy has anything to do with their support of the scheme. They are actuated by the loftiest motives—a desire to raise money to complete the Canal Enlargement. This money must be raised in some way,—by loan, by taxing the whole State, by tolling Railroads that compete with the Canal, or by some other process that shall be equitable and effective. The Constitution prevents a loan:—taxation is unpopular; the competing Railroads all start from Buffalo, and are very nearly as important to its interests as the Canal. But if the Oswego Canal were not in existence, the State would get more tolls from the Erie Canal: hence the propriety of requiring the Oswego Canal to make up the deficit. Produce from the West which now goes through the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario, pays less toll, as well as less freight, than it would pay if compelled to enter the Erie Canal at Buffalo and find its way by that route to an Eastern market. The proposition, therefore, *is* to *prevent* its seeking this cheaper route—not by reducing the rates upon its rival channel, but by raising the rates upon that part of the route itself over which the State has control.

The commercial men of Buffalo ought not to deceive themselves by any such charlatanry as this. They must know that trade, like water, will take the easiest channel to the sea, and that all attempts to force it out of its natural courses will inevitably fail. If the State were unwise enough to undertake such a task, it would only damage its commerce without in the least improving its revenues. It might drive produce away from the Oswego Canal,—but it cannot compel it to take the Erie. There are half a dozen Railroads which would at once enjoy its transport, and thus bring it to market without paying a dollar's toll to the State Treasury. The Pennsylvania Roads would reap their share of the profit, and thus the main effect of such a scheme would be to diminish the aggregate commerce of the State, and destroy one source of revenue to the Canal without creating any other. The project is as short-sighted as it is selfish and unjust.

The policy of this State is to build up and augment its commerce,—to bring into its ports for shipment, consumption or sale, the greatest possible amount of the wealth of the Western States. This was the object for which its Canals were built,—it was this which led to the construction and enlargement of the great Trunk Canal, the Erie, and of all the branch Canals which have been made tributary to it; and the Oswego Canal was built for the express purpose of inviting to New-York produce from the West floating upon Lake Ontario, and likely to seek access to the sea through the St. Lawrence and a foreign port. It is to secure this great end—the increase of its commerce—that the State has built Canals which it was certain from the outset could never yield a profit from their revenues,—that it has given charters, favorable laws and material aid to great lines of Railroad which were sure to diminish the receipts from its Canals,—and that every line of traffic which promises to swell the business and thus promote the welfare of the State, finds prompt and liberal support at its hands. To suppose that the State is now to abandon this grand design,—to repudiate its commercial ambition and make all its trade, all its business, all considerations of growth and development subordinate to the single purpose of making money from its canals,—is to assume that the guidance of its councils has fallen into the hands of men unfit for anything larger than the business of retailing groceries from a village store.

But how shall the money for completing the canals be raised? In any way, rather than this. A tax upon the whole State is far more equitable than an exaction upon one city or one section. Or if the burden must fall upon a single city, select one which is to be benefited—not one that will be ruined—by the work when it is done. It would be far more just to make New-York or Buffalo pay the whole expense of the work, than to destroy Oswego for their advantage. Like every other city, village and town in the State, Oswego is fairly entitled to all the advantages of its natural position—and whenever the State shall be tempted to interpose against these advantages, she will have undertaken a task which, being grossly unjust, is fortunately impossible.

The Crimean War.

The last act in the great drama of the "Crimean War," was performed a few weeks ago by the presentation of an address by the merchants of Liverpool to Colonel TULLOCH and Sir JOHN MACNEILL, the "Crimean Commissioners." The circumstances under which these gentlemen undertook the disagreeable duty of becoming a Commission to report upon the deeds and misdeeds of the British chiefs in the Crimea, are doubtless still fresh in the memory of most of our readers. It has long been the custom in the English Army, for the officers of the general staff to live with their chief on terms of close intimacy, occupy the same quarters and dine at the same table. For a still longer period, it has been one of the peculiarities of men belonging to aristocratic circles in England, to be excessively fastidious regarding the habits, manners, and antecedents of those with whom they associate. The natural result of these two facts has been that, to avoid all unpleasantness of any kind, the right of choosing the staff from among any of the officers of the army, has long been looked upon as an appurtenance of the command in chief, just as little questionable as the right to keep an orderly, or select the ground for headquarters.

Armed with this privilege, the General consults his own comfort and convenience by surrounding himself with as many of his relatives and intimate friends, bearing the Queen's commission, as he possibly can. In India and on foreign service generally this does not work much evil. The men who serve in the Colonies are generally men to whom the army is more or less a home, and to whom their swords are a profession. The lazy or incompetent, or the very rich, generally manage, by hook or by crook, to serve their country in and about Pall Mall and Windsor. But the *éclat* of the Russian war, the high rank of the General-in-Chief, the probability of a short and brilliant campaign, for once roused the ardor of the men about town and the club loungers to a fiery glow. The result was, that Lord RAGLAN landed in the Crimea, surrounded by the daintiest, neatest, best-mounted, highest-born, fieriest, most gentlemanly, and most incompetent set of youths that have probably ever gone into action since the good old days of the "*Maison du roi*," in France. The result is known to all the world. The staff committed every blunder that ever staff committed, and tried in vain to hide their ignorance by personal daring.

The Commissariat was probably a good deal worse than the Staff, owing to the fact that its duties were much more complicated, and it was entirely unacquainted with them. The fiery denunciations of the Manchester school, in England, obliged the Government hitherto to keep down the military expenditure to the lowest point. It consequently has been in the habit of breaking up the commissariat at the close of the war, and feeding the army by local contracts, entered into in the place in which such regiment happens to be stationed. When hostilities recommence, a new organization is constructed any how. In this instance, the commissariat officers were mainly clerks from the Foreign Office, and others of the same genus, whose experience in the purveying line was mostly confined to the ordering of "little dinners," at the clubs, or at Greenwich, and who knew as much about sheep and bullocks and Turkey, as maids of honor may be supposed to know about the manners and customs of Western buffaloes, and camp life in the Rocky Mountains.

The result was that the Army suffered horribly, in spite of the matchless discipline and bravery of the men, and the matchless skill and fortitude of the regimental officers. People absent from the theatre of events hardly knew how to account for it. The Russians ascribed it to the displeasure of the Greek saints; the Austrians to the Parliamentary system; the French to the absence of promotion from the ranks; and the New-York *Tribune* to free trade in corn and the large size of English farms, coupled with the notorious cowardice and effeminacy of the English race.

Sir JOHN MACNEILL, one of the first civil engineers in England, and Col. TULLOCH, one of the first statisticians, and long familiar with the details of military organization, were sent by the British Government, at the demand of the House of Commons, but evidently with great reluctance, and in the full hope of thus getting rid altogether of a troublesome business, to inquire into and report upon the state of the Army. They executed their task zealously and conscientiously, spent many months on the spot, and finally, to the delight of the Army and of the public, fastened the blame where it was justly due—upon the shoulders of the leading members of Lord RAGLAN's staff—and notably upon those of the two worthless men, Lords LUCAN and CARDIGAN, to whom, in consideration of their wealth, position, and influence, the British cavalry had been handed over, in utter recklessness, for a prey and a spoil. The report appeared just as the Government, in accordance with the intention they had all along entertained, were loading these very men with honors and rewards. They were naturally indignant at finding themselves thus caressed by Lord PALMERSTON, and condemned by his accredited agents, and demanded another inquiry, which, although the MacNeill-Tulloch report had been already approved, adopted and printed, was instantly granted. The two Commissioners, accordingly, found themselves, to their own astonishment, and no less to that of the public, placed as culprits before a tribunal composed of the friends and chums of LUCAN, CARDIGAN and AIREY, who were allowed for a whole fortnight to browbeat and bully them, and cram *ex parte* statements down the throat of the Court. Sir JOHN MACNEILL treated the whole affair with silent contempt. Colonel TULLOCH came forward to defend his work, and was so worried that he fell into a dangerous nervous fever in the first week of the inquiry, and the military clique had it all their own way for the remainder of the time. They whitewashed one another admirably, declared one another the best and bravest of men, and went back into society with a flourish of trumpets.

The Government was delighted at having so troublesome a business over; but the merchants of Liverpool, we learn by a recent mail, have, in an address to Colonel TULLOCH and Sir J. MACNEILL, spoken out manfully the sentiments of the English people upon the whole transaction. Sir JOHN's reply, in which he reviews it from beginning to end, is one of the severest commentaries ever written upon the system of Administration which sacrifices the national dignity and honor to the interests of a base clique.

The New English Opposition.

Private letters from England confirm the public reports of a sudden *entente cordiale* between OXFORD and BUCKINGHAM, GLADSTONE and DISRAELI. Instead of throwing Mr. GLADSTONE out of window, or injecting him into the doorways of the Reform, the incorruptibles of the Carlton Club seem now to be on the point of receiving him back into the fold of the faith, and honoring him with all the privileges of full communion. A most curious and edifying scene was exhibited on the first night of the session, when the champion of the Caucasians shook his Hyperion curls with tender, approving grace, in response to the sentiments of the defender of Poerio; and nothing was wanting but such an embrace as Mr. Vincent Crummles bestowed upon Nicholas Nickleby, to give the whole of wondering England assurance that the mutual rage of the factions was once more appeased, and the great Tory Party reconstituted,—a magnificent and formidable array, to strike terror into the heart of the stout old Dandolo of the Whigs.

The Crummlesian embrace, however, was not bestowed, and we still linger on in doubt whether the Administration and its aged chief are doomed to speedy destruction or destined to achieve another signal victory. But in estimating the chances of the field, we own we can see no good reason for promising our readers that they shall soon be startled or soothed by the intelligence of the fall of Palmerston. For there is really no solid ground on which the new opposition can plant their batteries. The *foreign* policy of the Premier and Lord CLARENDON will no doubt be attacked, as it has been from the beginning, but there are no reasons for anticipating that such attacks will result in anything more dreadful than they have previously brought about.

Although some uncertainty still exists as to the fact of the submission of the Shah of Persia, the evidence preponderates in favor of a final triumph of the Palmerstonian manœuvering, and it will be no easy matter to get up a serious show of antagonism to a step which has lead to signal successes, and can be fairly enough justified as a necessary consequence of the Russian War. The operations in China may be criticized but cannot now be suspended, and however disagreeable it may be for the old Protectionists to become parties to the battering down of the oldest Protectionist system in the world, it is now too late for England to recede with honor, and the Derby-Disraeli-Gladstone men have always been willing to fall foremost in the field with the cry of King FRANCIS on their lips. The Italian question is so hopelessly involved with the relations of that Anglo-French alliance, which nobody will dare to think of disturbing, as to guarantee the Government from molestation in that quarter. And whatever the issue of the American difficulties may be, the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON will have so clean a bill to show in regard to their negotiations with Mr. DALLAS, as entirely to shift the responsibility of any further misunderstanding from their own shoulders upon those of the American Cabinet and Senate. Mr. DISRAELI *cannot* deal with the Honduras Treaty and the Isthmian arrangements, as he dealt with the Enlistment Question; and all England will support the Government heartily when it becomes clear that the peace of the world has not been endangered by any tergiversation or underhanded dealing, on the part of their own administration. Our Democratic orators, whose *chief delight* it *is* to discover the *fatal* finger of Machiavellian "Pam" in all the mischief of the world, have taken particular pains to continue to themselves the enjoyment of that refined *satisfaction*. If that ancient and astute Englishman shall still persist in spoiling the soup of the Sultan, and disconcerting the domestic arrangements of the King of the Sandwich Islands—in fomenting discord among the wives of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and undermining the "peculiar institutions" of Arkansas, the responsibility thereof will rest in no small degree on Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE and his advisers.

And in this connection it may be as well for us to suggest that too much reliance is not to be placed upon the statements of the London *Times* in respect to the position and the prospects of the English Government. The connection which exists between Printing-House Square, and Lombard-street is not to be forgotten, when the relations of Printing-House Square with Downing-street are to be considered. Lombard-street, it must be remembered is virtually at war with the *Credit Mobilier* and the French Government, and an English Cabinet which supports the policy of NAPOLEON III can, hardly be expected to command the entire sympathy of the *Times* and its friends.

THE PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER.—The scheme of a bridge across the East River is by no means a novelty, but the lunatics who have heretofore indulged in dreams of connecting New-York and Brooklyn by a solid structure, have not gone further than to tell their dreams to their own immediate friends. The probability of such dreams ever coming true has not been encouraging. But now somebody has actually gone to the extent of petitioning the Legislature for a charter to throw a suspension bridge across the East River, the toll on which is not to exceed the ferriage now charged by the Union Company. Where the bridge is to be located is not stated, but some of the provisions of the proposed bill are curious. The capital is to be $2,000,000, with the privilege of doubling that amount if necessary, and when $1,000,000 shall have been subscribed the commissioners may call a meeting of the stockholders, &c. When that call is made the last trump of the archangel will be on the point of sending forth its thunders. A suspension bridge across the East River would not prove an impossible piece of engineering, but if such a work were constructed it would be next to impossible to prevail upon any one to cross it. Mr. MERIAM might, possibly, on such a day as we had yesterday, for the sake of "braving the storm that howls along the sky" with his "head all bare," take a stroll over from Brooklyn Heights; but nobody else would ever think of taking such an aerial flight to get to Brooklyn. If an attempt should ever be made to build the bridge, the towers from which it would have to be suspended would be so high that they would form prominent landmarks for ships approaching the coast, and lights placed on their summits would illuminate the country for several miles. The suspension bridge across the East River will be held in suspense for many years yet to come.

Was Dr. Burdell Married?

Five or six weeks ago there were probably not fifty people in the world who cared a straw, whether Dr. BURDELL was married or not. Now, it is a topic of profound and absorbing interest to every man, woman and child in the whole community. It has been the leading theme of discussion and of controversy in all circles and among all classes of society. From a private affair it has suddenly sprung into a public matter of first-rate importance. It divides attention with Mr. BUCHANAN's advent, eclipses entirely the conduct and corruption of Congress, and renders all the ordinary topics of conversation and thought stale, flat and unprofitable. Mr. MCKEON has been heard to lament the failure of his great filibuster trial to command any public notice in presence of this superior attraction, and Mr. T. F. MEAGHER's rhetorical and pyrotechnic splurge, which he called an argument, in the same case, has been honored with far less popular attention than Dr. SPICER's affidavit and the surmises and suspicions of HANNAH the cook.

This momentous question is about to receive a solution. The Surrogate takes it in hand to-day. It devolves upon him to say whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as his wife, is entitled to a widow's portion of the deceased's estate: and the issue of the inquiry will have interest, not only from its bearing upon this financial point, but from its relations to the more delicate and engrossing question whether he was murdered by this lady's procurement or not. The marriage, in the great drama of inquest into this mystery, has been presented as the prelude to the murder. Mrs. C. is suspected of having tried to inveigle the Doctor into marriage, and upon failing, to have married some one in his name; and this, it is alleged, was done to establish a claim upon his possessions, which she proceeded to make good by procuring his removal. If the marriage was real—if the parties were actually man and wife—this theory, of course, must fall to the ground; although it would not disprove the supposition that she may have caused his death. She may have murdered him, even if she were his wife; indeed, many would find in the establishment of the relation, the most solid basis for belief in her guilt.

The Surrogate will test this as a simple question of fact, exclusively by legal evidence. The marriage is *prima facie* proved, probably by the certificate, the oath of the clergyman and that of the daughter who was present as a witness. The latter will be positive and peremptory,—the former uncertain, inasmuch as the clergyman did not know the Doctor. The Doctor's own statements to third parties,—that he was unmarried and should always remain so,—that he detested Mrs. Cunningham, &c., &c.,—will scarcely be admissible as legal testimony. Mrs. C.'s signature to agreements utterly incompatible with the relation of husband and wife, if proved, will be very strong evidence against her,—as will also be any affidavits made or proposed to be made by her as the basis of a suit for breach of promise, after the date of the marriage in question. If Dr. SPICER should produce a letter from Dr. BURDELL, properly authenticated, acknowledging the marriage, it would settle the question;—his own unsupported statement, that he once received such a letter, will go for what it may be worth. These are the leading points of the evidence so far as they have been already disclosed, upon which the answer to the question must turn;—it is quite likely that very many others will be introduced, which as yet have not been brought to the knowledge of the public.

The proceedings before the Surrogate will have an important bearing upon the main trial which is to follow; and they will be watched with corresponding eagerness by the public.

OUR MILLIONAIRES.—The desire to know what other people possess, is a very natural weakness, especially in a commercial community where wealth makes the man; and now that somebody has published an authentic tax-Book, giving an account of the assessed personal and real estate of all our citizens, there will be an eager curiosity to ascertain how much everybody is worth. The tax-book will be a kind of "peerage," and it will be as much consulted as BURKE, DEBRETT, LODGE, and FOSTER are in England, to find out who is who, and what is what. Such a publication ought to be a source of pride and consolation to New-Yorkers, who can point to the vast wealth of their fellow-citizens, and feel a glow of satisfaction as they run their eyes over the columns of stately figures which represent the values of our merchant princes. Such, at least, ought to be the case; but a very different feeling, amounting almost to disgust and humiliation, will be experienced by many, to find, on consulting the City Tax-Book, how very few wealthy men we can boast of. According to this authority—and the publisher says it is an authentic copy of the Assessors' books—there are but five men in the whole City who have any right to be called millionaires. The names of these distinguished gentlemen are WILLIAM B. ASTOR, JAMES LENOX, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, PETER LORILLARD, and STEPHEN WHITNEY; and Mr. ASTOR is the only one of them whose property is valued at more than two millions. Most people will be surprised to find that there are so many poor men among us; the City TAX BOOK, instead of being an index to our wealth, is, in fact, only a revelation of our poverty. Lest our Philadelphia ... [illegible] ... to state that the tax-book ... for guessing at the actual wealth ... our citizens, whose property might be valued at ten times its assessed value. There are many of our wealthy citizens who are put down as worth less than their annual incomes, while there are many very rich men doing an immense business, and employing a large capital, whose names do not appear in the tax list at all. The rule with the assessors is to estimate property at about one-third its actual value, but, even making such an allowance as this, there are most glaring defects in the estimated property of some of our citizens, the amount of whose property is pretty generally known. There is a banking firm, for instance, whose real estate is estimated at ..., but are not set down as having any personal property at all. PETER COOPER is set down as worth $196,200 in personal and real estate, while he has given nearly half a million recently to the public. We can hardly believe that he has left himself so small a sum for the use of his family; but if he has, it will only increase our admiration for his great benevolence.

It is very clear that the City of New-York is grievously maligned by the City Tax Book, and that, unless a better show can be made of millionaires, the metropolis of the New World will not be able to hold its head up among the great cities of the earth. Apart from the injustice to our commercial reputation, it is very certain that there must be great defects in our method of taxation, and that instead of being heavily taxed, our citizens are more lightly taxed than the people of any other city. If the valuation of the real and personal property of our citizens is three times greater than the amount it has been estimated at by the Assessors, it follows that the rate of taxation should be two-thirds less than it is, so that strangers who have been deterred from living in New-York, on account of the outcry about enormous taxes, will see that the actual rate of taxation is, in reality, very small. The system of under-valuation works greatly in favor of large capitalists, while to men of moderate incomes it operates oppressively. The entire taxable property of the City, real and personal, according to the Assessors' books is but ... A close estimate would make the amount at least four times greater; so we are not quite so poor as we seem.

The Inauguration—An Anticipation.

Coming events cast their shadows before. The exact distance in advance of the fact, in other words the density and distinctness of the shadows, depend upon individual cases. The inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN, for instance. There have been a photographic impression of that solemn ... the materialized shadow, indeed, which ... roll up and stalk into his palace, ... line of Peter, the Shadowless. ... such as inspired the utterance of the line ... set out—and which it may be ... is ascribed by high critical authority to ... Gaelic bard and seer ... supplied these intimations. They are rather the outpourings of an illuminated ... happy faculty and eminent ... to the crowding; premising that ... ahead of the events described, our disclosures must assume the rank and *éclat* of prophecy. ... an editorial arm-chair ... Dodona. It is, in fact, Druidical. ... solemnly committed, it delivers itself thus:

On Wednesday last, the 4th of March, the august spectacle of inducting a new President of the United States into office was exhibited at Washington. The day, when it first shone in cloudless splendor, found both Houses of Congress ... in the ... known as the last hours of the session; and also discovered in the streets all the haste, excitement and bustle, declaratory of some remarkable occasion. Multitudes who, for lack of private lodgings, had slept in the lobbies of the Capitol, or wandered the streets at night, were seen staggering along with the jaded limbs and haggard looks of ... ers; here and there an exhausted legislator, ... of calls of the House, and ... at-Arms, tottered towards his quarters, ... perhaps, notable symptoms of cerebral ... palpably attributable to bad brandy. ... were the rush and hurry and ... than ordinary coming day. ... public buildings and the hotels ... paper offices are especially ... display. The *Union* is ... to foundation stone. The great guns of the Navy-Yard are delivering their grand ... ration day. Firemen in ... horse, foot and dragoons—members of ... dox Democratic associations, ... in band and badge, mingle in the throng which the fever of expectation has put in premature activity. ... from Baltimore has added thousands to the ... already surging up and down ... thickens and eddies especially around the ... Hotel, wherein the coming man is reported to be taking a final cup of coffee in his private ... the keyhole of which we may gather ... low recitative of the Address, which three hours later will be flying to the world's ends on the electric wing. Yonder is a group gathered about a handbill, the Marshal's Proclamation, setting forth the orderly arrangements of the day; such as the exclusion of vehicles and spectators from the carriage-way of the Avenue; the time and place for ... the procession; the place of each contribution to the ranks. Thousands, although the hour is only ... have posted themselves around the grand ... at the Capitol, resolute to get their money's worth of the Inaugural. An hour later and the procession is to move. Two hours later it ... In it are the firemen and the volunteers ... various brass bands, including the ... rine band from the Navy-Yard; legions of marshals and deputy-marshals ... Members of the Houses, the entire resident diplomatic ... fabulously decorated; clubs without number ... among New-York City is not ... It passes some twenty minutes at the National, where it is joined by the President, ... their seats amicably in the same barouche. On we go again, amid unflagging hurrahs and shouts, to which Mr. BUCHANAN, rising, responds with ... bows, and the ... the face of care. Traversing the great avenue, ... approach the Capitol, and enter it at the ... tico. Looking back, ... cortège is a mile and a half distant. ... as have ... Senate Chamber, and see the outgoing and incoming magistrates sitting ... paradoxically in conjunction ... tary's table; yonder, just beyond ... legations in resplendent blaze ... in compact group, silent and ... heads of Departments, Governors, and ... bilities; yonder, a score or two of Representatives, of great physical endurance ... the entrance, the venerable Chief Justice TANEY, with his associates. So sit we awfully, gazing with mingled solemnity and curiosity at this picture of political still life, until the Marshal, approaching the Chief Justice, exhibits his chronometer, with the hands at the latter side of 1 P. M. Thereupon, up rises the Judiciary; the Presidents, in binary system, advance and join them; and forthwith the entire assembly relapses into procession. It only crosses the Capitol this time. There, upon a vast platform, broader than the two Philadelphia platforms spliced together, of Cincinnati, we come to a stand-still, and wedging at the base of thousands of faces, chiefly ... looking from the space beneath us. ... however. The President elect approaches the Chief Justice. The oath is administered:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of your ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It is sworn. At once a stunning peal of artillery.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Inauguration.

The number of [illegible] citizens from the East [illegible] that have gone to witness the Inauguration [illegible] at Washington is very great. Howard [illegible] Company No. [illegible], of this City, with [illegible] men, [illegible] arrived at [illegible] Sunday evening [illegible] Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The Howard left Philadelphia at [illegible] yesterday morning for Washington, where [illegible] for two days. Upon their return to [illegible] on Friday afternoon next, they will be [illegible] to their quarters and remain the guests of [illegible] Hose Company No. 5 during their stay in this City.

THE BURGESSES CORPS.

The popular military company of Albany arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington, to be present at the inauguration of President Buchanan. They were accompanied by [illegible] famous band. They were received and [illegible] by the "City [illegible]" [illegible] P. M. they started for [illegible] it was their intention to proceed [illegible] to Washington. On Tuesday evening [illegible] a full-dress parade in front of the [illegible] Mansion, after which they will be introduced [illegible] Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce. On Wednesday they will join in the [illegible] and [illegible] the Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, [illegible] Washington for Baltimore, where they [illegible] Philadelphia, where [illegible] and will be received [illegible] Cadwallader's battalion. They remain in [illegible] until [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning, when [illegible] New-York. After taking breakfast at [illegible] they take the 11 o'clock train for [illegible] in the afternoon. [illegible] officers of the "Burgesses" [illegible]; 1st Lieutenant [illegible]; 2d Lieutenant [illegible]; Paymaster [illegible]; Quartermaster [illegible]; Assistant [illegible]; Engineer [illegible]; Surgeon [illegible] L. Johnson.

[illegible] from Gloucester, Massachusetts [illegible] while on their [illegible] Washington. They are under command of [illegible] number 61 muskets, and are [illegible] by [illegible] band, of Salem.

Gold Separator.

Mr. Dodsworth, who has the matter in charge, [illegible] of the operation [illegible] at the Morgan Iron Works [illegible] a series of five [illegible] placed the second on a shelf a little lower than the first, the third a little lower than the second, and so on, so that the muddy water that [illegible] from the first, is caught by the second—[illegible] in the third, and so on. The series of pans, or rather the shelving platform on which they stand, are suspended from a fixed frame above, while the platform is continually agitated by the revolution of a small crank attached to an upright [illegible].

The instrument was attached to Gardner's quartz crusher, which occupies a corner in Morgan buildings, and set in operation. About a peck of the gold-bearing rock and dirt from one of the North Carolina gold mines was thrown into the crusher. When pulverized it was brought down with a stream of water into the first pan of the separator, its heavier parts settling in the pans, the dirt, of course, washed off and away. The experiment was so far successful as this:—in the last pan a powerful microscope failed to reveal the slightest trace of metallic gold, though such gold as the sulphuret might hold in combination was there in abundance. None was found in the fourth or third pan either. In the second there were some traces of [illegible] in its uncombined state, while in the first, where we were told to look for it, none appeared. [illegible] accounted for, however, very soon, by the discovery of some quicksilver, accidentally left in the pan, with which upon examination all the resulting gold had been amalgamated.

In the peck of ore that was thrown into the crusher [illegible] it was presumed there would be [illegible] cents worth of gold. Of course, in so small a quantity, it required much delicacy of manipulation to discover, after the washing.

The usual process of separating gold is by the pan, shaken in the hand. This is the principle of Asbury's pattern, which certainly seems to be a valuable labor-saver, though it requires more water than the dry [illegible], and does not save the sulphuret, which is certainly a desideratum. On Thursday the experiment will be repeated, before so many of the public as may choose to witness it, at the Morgan Works, when five barrels of the ore will be crushed and concentrated.

By way of illustrating the great loss of quicksilver in the common process of separating gold by amalgamation, the pans were cleared after the experiment detailed above, and a handful or two of the mud and dirt that had been left on the ground several months ago, after some experiments with an amalgamator, were thrown into the first pan and the separator set in operation. In five minutes, as the result, we were shown something like an ounce of quicksilver in the [illegible] pan. Any process that wastes so much of the [illegible] must of course cause great waste of the gold.

[illegible] and for Gen. Walker.

It is rumored that a propeller is fitting out in this City to proceed around the Horn with men, arms and provisions for General Walker. The propeller—according to the statement—is to land at San Juan del Sur. The cause of this movement is said to be a determination on the part of the friends and agents of General Walker in this City, to dispense with the [illegible] & Co.'s line of steamships in the future shipment of recruits from this port for General Walker's army. A special agent of General Walker, who figured conspicuously as one of the officers of the [illegible] Rangers, is said to be here, making the necessary arrangements for fitting out and furnishing the proposed propeller.

Mr. Webster, agent of the Costa Rican Government, commissioned to negotiate with Commodore Vanderbilt relative to the disposal of the steamers on Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan del Sur, [illegible] of the Costa Rican Government, is said to have occasioned the above movement. With a view to frustrate the proposed designs of Walker's friends here, he is said to have employed some members of the detective Police to report any movements made to this end by Walker's agents in the City.

The following letter from Commodore Vanderbilt explains itself and its subject satisfactorily:

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

Saml. F. Tracy, Esq., New-York—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 25th inst., stating that the newspapers have reported that I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Charles Morgan and his associates for the settlement of the differences connected with the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, and that in such arrangement the interests of the stockholders of the Company and those of the Rivas Government of Nicaragua have been sacrificed, has been received.

In reply I have to say that there is not one particle of truth in the statement, and that you have but done [illegible] would have put in circulation. And I will further assure you that nothing can change my determination to obtain entire redress for the wrongs which the Company have sustained; and no one need [illegible] that I shall prove guilty of a treachery to the Company [illegible] for which on their behalf I am seeking redress against my present [illegible].

It cannot be expected of me that I shall take notice of and refute each new slander as it finds its way into print; nor am I willing to be held responsible for the very many errors to which the newspapers from time to time give currency. Respectfully yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

Hints on the Spring Fashions.

The new fashions are as yet merely suggestive of those which are to come. The name of Spring is not magical enough in itself to induce the ladies to lay aside their velvets and [illegible] silks and laces which are so temptingly displayed in the shop windows. Those who were seriously meditating a change of costume last week fell back on the Winter cloaks at the appearance of snow, and postponed such thoughts till a more auspicious season. The fashions are in a transition state, clinging to the Winter, while they look longingly forth towards Spring. So we throw out a few stray hints, promising more in the future.

But little change has been made in the shape of bonnets, though the material begins to vary. Bonnets with thin fronts, covered with rows of lace, and trimmed with ribbon bows with lace ends, are seen. Dark and white straws, with trimmings of feathers and highly-colored flowers, are beginning to make their appearance. We saw a very pretty one yesterday, formed of alternate rows of dark straw and frills of dark green ribbon, and trimmed on each side with a cluster of moss rosebuds, with a wreath of smilax passing between the clusters across the top of the cape. Black and chestnut-colored morning bonnets are much worn for negligé costume. These have a bias fold of black and white tissue an inch and a half wide around the front and curtain, and are trimmed with feathers at the side and a ribbon bow to match the border on the back of the crown. Bonnets of white and light silk and terry velvet, trimmed with feathers, are much in vogue for full-dress costume.

The favorite styles of mantillas are of black and colored taffeta and moire antique, trimmed with drop-buttons and heavy fringe. The shawl form still prevails, though many prefer the circular shape as being more graceful. Mantles fitting tightly to the waist, with a long skirt reaching almost to the knees, are also worn. These are of fine cloth, or of fancy woolen stuff, with large, open sleeves, trimmed on the edges with galloon. Some magnificent styles of French and Chantilly lace mantillas have appeared.

The dress goods of the season are really superb. Silks, tissues and foulards are the favorite materials. Plain colors, blue, green, and chestnut, are much worn, as are also plaids and reverse stripes. Skirts, trimmed down the side with stamped velvet, are very fashionable. Deep flounces are still in favor, the upper one being set in the waist. Corsages are high, with deep-button or fringe trimmings. Ball-dresses are made with double or triple skirts, trimmed with narrow wreaths of flowers and foliage. This kind of trimming is also used for fichus. A beautiful ball-dress for young ladies is of white organdy muslin with embroidered flounces. Colored tarletan flounces, edged with ruches of ribbon of the same color, are placed beneath these; the embroidered flounce descends to the top of the ruche. The corsage is full, the fullness being drawn to a point, and is covered by a muslin fichu, profusely ornamented with colored ribbon. A ribbon belt, fastened by a bow or small buckle, is worn with the dress. Hoops are still in vogue, but a powerful anti-crinoline faction is forming, and threatens to come into power. Fancy an angel in hoops!

Coiffures are of a lighter and more fanciful material; wreaths of lilac and myrtle, gold lace studded with pearls and trimmed with gold fringe, and wild flowers mixed with water-ribbon are favorite styles. Most of the coiffures have curtains of lace and flowers, falling tastefully over the back of the head.

Collars are rather small. A very pretty undersleeve is made with two puffs of white muslin, closed at the wrist and trimmed with colored ribbon. Another is of two puffs of tulle, separated by a delicate [illegible], and terminating in a deep frill of rich lace.

Children's costumes are of chequered poplins and cashmeres, with or without basques, and with velvet trimmings. A very pretty dress for a little girl has a purple velvet skirt, with a white jaconet basque, richly ornamented with needle-work.

An Arcade.

The New-York Arcade, which was opened yesterday, is something of a novelty in New-York. It is located in Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel, and runs through to Crosby-street. It is fitted into 32 stores, or stalls, each of which will be occupied by a retailer in a different line of trade. An orchestra platform is erected in the rear. The word "Arcade" is printed in front of the building in 504 jets of gas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.—ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Compare our lists with others and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the right place.

White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	$1 [illegible]
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	18 00
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 60
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	3 00
Silver-plated Castors	the dozen	[illegible]

Gas chandeliers, clocks, bronzes, &c., &c., at correspondingly low rates. The public are respectfully informed that our immense stock which footed up last Monday $600,000 value, must all be sold in ninety days.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET	8s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET	12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS	3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS	6s. per yard.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information [illegible] and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year [illegible] can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

PETER R. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 346 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

MANILLA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO., No. 26 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the sick [illegible] and the system afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any other painful affliction, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most violent [illegible] and from the system [illegible] and disease.
R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York, and [illegible] ZEIBER, No. 47 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 47 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary disease, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

The Many Cures of Dyspepsia and kindred diseases performed by the Oxygenated Bitters, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce any one suffering from these complaints to give the medicine a trial.

Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Dental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

INGE & CO.'S
Cold Pressed Newfoundland Pure Pale Cod Liver Oil has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners, as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Its leading distinctive characteristics are: complete preservation of active and essential principles, invariable purity and uniform strength, entire freedom from nauseous flavor and after-taste, rapid curative effects, and consequent economy. Prepared by INGE & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 290 Broadway.

Removed from No. 2 Hanover-square, to No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
With a surplus.
Insures Buildings, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
TOBIAS L. STORM, Secretary.

New-York Medical College.—East 13th-st., near 4th-av. The commencement exercises of this Institution will take place at the College edifice on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Valedictory address by Prof. TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D.
The profession and the public generally are respectfully invited.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855—Durable, beautiful and useful—The subscribers [illegible] with the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for Bankers and Accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Depot No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum. [illegible] S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.
Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York, Union College, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of [illegible] next.

Eggs, Eggs, Eggs.—At wholesale, No. 25 Duane-st. G. W. GOULD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

University of New-York Medical Department.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor MOTT. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—Regular meeting at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, at noon. Subject: *Making and Treatment of Hot-beds. Fence-posts, and Cold Frames for Plants.*
Members will bring best seeds for mutual exchange. Strangers always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

New-York Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. A paper, by Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, will be read at this meeting, on *The Dutch in Maine.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

Brooklyn Tenth Ward Republican Club—Regular meeting at headquarters, No. 266 Atlantic-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
H. HILL, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

LECTURES.

Lectures.—SIR WILLIAM BOYD, A. M., &c., author of "The History of Literature," "A Course of Lectures on Ancient and Modern Literature, Art and Science;" "The Guide through Italy," and other works, will deliver a course of three Lectures, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of March 5, 12 and 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Distinguished Men of Great Britain at the Present Day, both in Politics and Literature;* with many of whom Sir William has long been personally acquainted, including Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, Brougham, John Russell, Derby, the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ben. Disraeli, Sir Archibald Alison and others. Tickets for the course $1. Single ticket 50 cents. To be had with syllabus, at the bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; T. C. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SEE THE PRICES
AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., at less than auction rates.

A HANDSOME JAPANED BIRD CAGE FOR	$1 00
DEVONSHIRE SEWING CHAIR WITH CUSHION	3 75
FANCY WICKER WORK STANDS FOR	3 00
GAS COOKING-STOVE FOR	50
UPRIGHT MANGLE FOR FAMILY USE	38 00
BRONZE IRON FLAT STAND	6 00
SETS FINE OVAL TEA TRAYS, 4 PIECES	5 50
SETS IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, 27 PC'S, BAL. H'DL'E	11 50
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, CUT CRUETS	5 50
SILVER-PLATED AND SILVER-MOUNTED CAKE BASKETS	6 50
REFRIGERATOR, DOUBLE DOORS	5 00
FAMILY KNIFE-CLEANER	1 50

Call and get an Illustrated Catalogue of Housekeeper Furnishing Goods, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to

E. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. McCLERNAND	Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent	Mattoon, Ill.
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers	Quincy, Ill.
AYRES, CAMPBELL & CO., Bankers	Jacksonville, Ill.
C. K. ADAMS, Land Agent	Knoxville, Ill.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.—Stern necessity compels the Managers again to appeal to the benevolent. Six thousand nine hundred and two indigent families are now on their list, numbering 27,365 persons, among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and dying—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, &c., who must be assisted or suffer—perhaps perish. The destitution in portions of the City is as great as has ever been known, while the receipts have fallen off one half. The mild weather in February checked liberality, inasmuch as some supposed that less was needed—the fact being overlooked that it chiefly affected fuel, without affording any other relief. March has set in with unusual severity, and irrespective of wealth, will be a most trying month to the poor. Already the claims on the Association have augmented, while its means are so nearly exhausted that it will be compelled to contract relief and cut off thousands unless enlarged contributions speedily come in. Who, then, will not give according to their ability—give at once and freely, though they have given before—give a little more of their superfluous wealth, or even from their stinted resources, to feed the famishing, clothe the naked, and to minister to the sick and dying? Contributions may be sent to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to the office No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. In behalf of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VERCHERE, OWEN & Co.,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants, [illegible] and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	by the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CAPITAL NEW BOOK.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR,
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY A. S. ROE.
1 vol. 12mo. Volume. Price $1 25.
From the New-York Daily Times.
Some few years ago we read a novel called "I've Been Thinking," and thought it was looking in literary fields [illegible] such was the power of prolixity manifested in its pages [illegible] the reader's attention and dragging him along over [illegible] that we had no hesitation in [illegible] would earn up a popular novelist [illegible] characters and [illegible] incidents [illegible] which have justified the opinion we formed of him [illegible] The last one [illegible] is called "The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love." [illegible] individualized characters [illegible] long descriptions of rural scenery [illegible] of the story in Monmouth County [illegible] is exceedingly fresh and natural.
From the Boston Traveller.
Mr. Roe's new book, "The Star and the Cloud," is unquestionably the best story of the time, and it is hardly possible that this author's books can [illegible] become a school by themselves, which will find imitators. They are unique, full of human nature, and what is remarkable in a writer, each one seems to be an improvement upon the previous one.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.
For sale at all the bookstores.
ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, BY SAME AUTHOR:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD. 12mo. $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED. 12mo. $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING. 12mo. $1.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY.
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:
CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.
Part II. contains 25 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.
In one vol. 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE NEW "PURITAN" ROMANCE.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
Will Publish on Wednesday, March 4,
THE BAY PATH:
A Tale of Colonial Times in New-England.
BY J. G. HOLLAND,
Editor of the Springfield *Republican*.
This admirably written story gives an original and very interesting picture of the state of society in the early times of Massachusetts. Many of the characters are historical, and a name which has been made unenviably famous in "Hawthorne's Seven Gables" is here presented in a very different aspect, and much more nearly in accordance with truth. The publishers believe this to be eminently worthy of a permanent and prominent place in the historical-romantic literature of the country.
Extract from the Preface.
The early colonial life of New-England, though cramped in its creeds, rigid in its governmental policy, formal in its society and homely in its details, was neither without its romantic aspects nor its heroes, in high and humble position, with whose full hearts, independent wills and manly struggles, the largest spirit of this age may fully sympathize.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st.,
To
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock.
Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

THE NEW-YORKER.
VOL. 3.
A Literary, Political, Dramatic and Commercial CITY JOURNAL.
A NEW VOLUME
will commence with the next number.
The NEW YORKER has attained a circulation and influence which make it, unquestionably, the
LEADING WEEKLY PAPER IN THE CITY.
Those who desire accurate information on all matters of interest, should subscribe for the
NEW-YORKER,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
This week will contain a fine picture of
THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF EMMA GREENE,
and all the criminal news of the week.
$2 per annum. $1 for six months. Address
R. A. SEYMOUR,
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
New-York City.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.
Reports of all the great trials in this paper.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS!
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. McINTOSH.
The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

Just published, No. 3, of the
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR
AND CHEMICAL GAZETTE,
Containing a splendid likeness and biography of James C. Haviland, and a map of useful and interesting matter generally. Terms $1 per year. Subscriptions and advertisements received from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the office No. 26 Beekman, corner William-st.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF POPULAR Education are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES;
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of
PROGRESSIVE TEXT-BOOKS,
constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers,
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

MAPS OF PUTNAM AND ROCKLAND Counties, and their copyright, (mounted and in sheet form,) for sale at No. 296 8th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—T. S. BERRY has opened his new ware-rooms, in the marble buildings No. 458 Broadway, with the largest and best assortment of pianos and melodeons ever offered in the city. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $200; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES—GENT—As Mr. Bevens, one of the Harbor Masters, deems himself aggrieved by my statements made before the Committee of the Senate, and the point at issue being whether amounts have not been taken by him as gratuities for procuring or according berths, and as I am a man of sufficient diffidence to wish to avoid the publicity of newspaper correspondence in which any man may give an opinion or tell untruths, I now give Mr. Bevens the means (if he has received injury from me) of setting the matter right before the public. I allege that he did receive and claim gratuities for services which it was his duty to render, to the amount of hundreds of dollars, beyond his legal rights. If he desires to have the matter set right, he may sue me for this libel, if the truth is a libel, and if I do not favor him with the proof, and so satisfy a jury of the correctness of my assertion, he will of course have a verdict recording his innocence. The evil is one (in receiving these large fees) that has reached a point that should be stopped, and no newspaper certificates will whitewash an official guilty of misconduct; but if a certificate of character is necessary, let Mr. Bevens get it from a jury.
Yours respectfully,
N. K. WILSON, No. 37 South-st.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE Advertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] SALE OF WET GOODS FROM AUCTION.
The balance of the goods from the late wreck to be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The balance of the stock consists of
WET SILKS from auction at bargains.
WET DAMASKS at about half price.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING cheap.
WET NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND DIAPER, at bargains.
WET QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND TOILET COVERS, cheap.
WET BRILLIANTS, PLAID JACONETS, AND NAINSOOKS.
WET COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, at decided bargains to the public; all to be cleared out as soon as possible.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED SILKS,
AT
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
ON
MONDAY, MARCH 2.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
Will open
THIS DAY
Two cases, containing [illegible] yards in
CHENE STRIPE BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS.
Heavy goods and new SPRING STYLES, to be sold subject to manufacturers' imperfections only.
In offering these goods to the public, we simply remark, they were
IMPORTED
at a cost of $1 25 per yard, but in consequence of slight imperfection in the manufacture, a very
LIBERAL REDUCTION
has been obtained, hence we offer them at [illegible] per yard.
We have no hesitation in saying that the opportunity will not occur in many years when so great a bargain will be offered. The goods will be opened THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) arranged and marked in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—No discount will be allowed to merchants and peddlers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
DRY GOODS,
At the Great Sale,
NO. 347 BROADWAY.
The entire stock,
Without reserve.
All who wish bargains
in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
BRILLIANTS,
&c., &c.
Will find them at the above sale,
Under liquidation.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c. &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

Æquum locum, aeque pretii legem [illegible].
JAMES A. HEARN
Has been a Year in his new Location,
and has now
A RICH AND FASHIONABLE STOCK.

Silks,	Real Laces,	Embroideries,
Grenadines,	Bareges,	Organdies,
Jaconets,	Brilliants,	Calicos,
Silk Robes,	Grenadine Robes,	
Barege Robes,	Organdie Robes,	

In fact a general variety of
RICH GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his Customers.
No. 775 BROADWAY.
Above Ninth-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS!
Mous. De laines, Challies, Bareges, Poplins, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Barege and Tissue-flounced Robes, French and English Prints, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO—ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS
Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, beautiful Spring styles,
JUST OPENED FOR RETAIL!
20 cases yard wide, about 35,000 yards, at 12½ cents.
30 cases yard wide, extra quality, 50,000 yards, at 16 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
At retail,
Will be opened this day.
BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.
Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian designs, just received. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS.
Full assortment of Latest Spring Patterns.
PAT TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL VELVET,
THREE-PLY,
&c., &c.
Also, an immense variety of Low-Priced Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 12 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the late London and Paris styles.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices.
BEFORE REMOVAL.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway
Has now open a very superior assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Satin Brocatels, Damasks, Rich Printed Lastings, Moreens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace Draperies, &c., &c.
ALSO,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
Brackets, Bands, and Curtain and Shade fixtures in every variety.
15 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS,
New Patterns and Fast Colors,
At 1s. per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, March 2.
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW GOODS
AT RETAIL,
Monday, March 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES!
Spring varieties now ready, and retailed
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WET DRY GOODS
From the late wrecks, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 333 Greenwich-st., consisting of ginghams, prints, brilliants, linen toweling, and a variety of other goods.

DON'T FAIL
To read our advertisement in the business notice column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS—CRINOLINED DImity, Twisted Hair Cloth, Corded Embroideries, Whalebone, &c. Lace and Muslin Basques and Mantillas, Ladies' Skirt suspenders, shoulder braces, French woven corsets, gloves, mitts, children's robes, waists and skirts, lace and muslin caps, bands, flounces, handkerchiefs, &c. FORMAN & CO., No. 703 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF RICH FLOWERS.—JAMES TUCKER is well prepared with legitimate Paris fabrics. No. 361 Broadway, nearly opposite the Carlton House.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants can be supplied with the above Goods, made of the best materials, workmanship and style, not equaled by any in the United States, and got up of the best class of trade. Not thrown together by machinery or otherwise in a "slop-shop style," for a "Southern or Western market."
Wholesale and retail orders executed by E. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 397 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

MILLER & GRANT—NO. 371 BROADWAY, are offering their entire Embroidery stock at a great reduction to make room for extensive importations, with which they intend opening their new store, No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

ILLUSION QUILLINGS.—20,000 DOZEN JUST received and for sale by L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 123 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
BLEACHED AND UNBL. [illegible] AND SHIRTINGS.
[illegible] Tickings, Ginghams, Checks, [illegible] Flannels, White and Colored [illegible] other variety of domestic [illegible]
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST [illegible] of Domestic Goods in the City, and retailed
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

OPENED TO-DAY
Another lot (300 sets) of the cheap toilet ware.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIENCED, competent women, one as cook, washer and ironer, or housework, the other chambermaid and waitress [illegible] this business; will be found [illegible] wages from $8 to $9 per month. Can be seen in the basement of No. 54 [illegible]-av., near [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WITH small family, who has been used to the care of horses and vegetable gardening, or would act as coachman and assist in the garden. Any one in want of a man to take charge of a small country place, will apply at the residence of Mr. BRIDGEMAN, 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR SOME HOURS daily, or for several days each week, as bookkeeper or salesman, by a Scotchman who can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and integrity. Salary a secondary consideration. Address S. & C., [illegible] for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO [illegible] (cousins) one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as laundress, or both to do the work of a small private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES.—A YOUNG gentleman desires a situation as traveling agent for a first class manufacturing or importing house in this City. Possessing intelligence, energy, strict integrity, and address, he feels confident of being able to make himself highly useful to his employers. Address TRAVELING AGENT, Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE trouver une famille pour [illegible] en France. Elle fait les robes, sait coiffer, faire les manteaux, les chapeaux, &c. On peut s'adresser à A. R., No. 12 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, WELSH and Irish girl to go in the country to do general housework in a small family. She must be a good cook, and willing to aid in all household work. To such a one good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at the United States, corner of Fulton and Water sts., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. for two days.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SHIRT-WAY and Linen house; one who has a good [illegible] and steady trade; none need apply except those well qualified and having an extensive trade; communications will be treated confidentially. Address Box [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, from 14 to 16 years of age, who has had some experience; one who resides with his parents, and can furnish unexceptionable references for industry, honesty and integrity, may address Box No. [illegible] City Post-Office, with reference.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. R., Post-Office, Box No. 286, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, one who resides with his parents preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,878 New-York Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO writes a good and rapid hand and is quick and accurate in figures. Address Box No. 1,482 Post-Office, giving reference and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMAN—A. JOHNRAY, Jr., & CO. want a first-class carpet salesman; one thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale business. Apply by letter, with full references.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A CHILD 6 months old; must be a Protestant and willing to travel during the Summer. References required. Apply in person at No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or address Q., Box No. 3,513 New-York Post-Office.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, Waitress and Nurse are required immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply this morning at No. 169 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—FOR SAND LAKE Academy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., a teacher [illegible] successful operation for the past twelve years as a boarding and day school. Will be rented from 1st April on liberal terms. R. J. KNUDSON, President.
Dr. E. W. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED BY LONG experience in the education of young ladies, desires to form an engagement as resident or daily teacher in a school or family. Her department of instruction comprises English, French and music. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 3,294 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING SEVERAL HOURS at her disposal would like to engage herself in a private family to give instruction in the French language, of which she has a thorough knowledge. Best of references given. Address A. T. M., Times office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD several years experience as music teacher and organist, desires a situation either South or West; the best of references given. Address Miss W. A. H., Leicester, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 34 East 22d-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a pleasant location, within a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Good references required. Apply to No. 66 Garden-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 28 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 33 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our assortment of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berion and A. Maquet: also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's [illegible].
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 21 Beaver-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Also PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books, or which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS THE STORE of the undersigned was burglariously opened on the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th inst., and 10 cases of raw silk stolen therefrom, viz: 3 cases of white and 4 cases of straw color Hungian reeled silk, the bales marked H. T., and 7 cases of white Canton reeled silk, marked C. & CO.; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

LOST—A NOTE OF W. CARPENTER, IDE & Co., dated Oct. 7, 1856, payable six months after date, at the American Exchange Bank, to their own order and indorsed by them, for $2,[illegible] 14. The finder will please send it to their office, No. 62 Broadway.

FOUND—ON THE EVENING OF THE 28TH inst., on 4th-av., a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the office of BALDWIN & STARR, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A BLACK THREAD LACE VEIL; THE owner can have the same by calling at No. 181 East 17th-st., and establishing a claim.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS
Unequaled still
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For insects and vermin, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Courtlandt-st., N. Y. City.

MOTHER O'PEARL.—AN INVOICE OF BEST quality Mother O'Pearl shell, just received and for sale by the package, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

AUCTION-SALES.

W. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

[illegible] WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND [illegible] BY GEORGE NICHOLS [illegible] at the salesroom [illegible] by order of Abbott Brothers [illegible] watch and jewelry house, removed to No. [illegible] all of which will be sold positively to the highest bidders. The stock consists of every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any article of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold watches of every style, 500 gold and silver watches, [illegible] 400 diamond pins and rings, 12 gross of gold cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of plain gold pins and rings, 40 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross [illegible] and ear-rings, 100 gross soft and hard [illegible] mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, [illegible] found in a large [illegible] house. Also, a very large assortment of silver-plated [illegible] 150 castors, cake, ladles, [illegible] a large assortment of bronze and French [illegible]. The above stock and goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale cash, in bankable money. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 519 Broadway, and No. [illegible] Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SPRING Trade Sale of over $20,000 worth of first-class and ornamental Cabinet Furniture, by E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Will be sold without reserve, 20 suites of richly carved solid rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, plush and silk plush; splendid library and secretary bookcases, étagères, solid rosewood and mahogany centre tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, Turkish reclining chairs, rockers, easy chairs, side chairs, sofa, work, card and [illegible] tables; 15 suites of elegant oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, bedsteads, wardrobes, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, towel racks, dressing tables, corner and bookstands, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture; also, 20 rich [illegible] French plate mirrors and pier glasses, several [illegible] oil paintings, and several invoices of silver-plated ware, French China and glassware, fancy goods, &c., &c. [illegible] hair mattresses and sets of pailliasses; also, large [illegible] furniture, of extra finish. Sale positive and no postponement on account of the weather. Dealers, country merchants and private housekeepers would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to supply their wants. [illegible] goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture in the dwelling No. 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the best of French brocatel; splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; [illegible] tapestry carpets, two handsome rosewood étagères with plate-glass doors and backs; also, corner étagères, [illegible] rosewood side and centre tables, with [illegible] and Egyptian tops; rosewood bureau, and gothic [illegible] and washstands to match, with a variety of mahogany and black walnut furniture, in twenty rooms; [illegible] lace curtains and brocatel do., cornices, sofas, [illegible] extension dining tables, one [illegible] bookcase, one do. library, large [illegible] plate glasses, parian figures, splendid vases, feather [illegible] beds, mattresses, crockery, glass ware, dinner sets, [illegible] with a large lot of useful and ornamental furniture [illegible] to mention. Sale to take place positively. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend [illegible]. House to let.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH WOULD CALL THE special attention of the public to his Auction Sale of Elegant Rosewood Furniture THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. [illegible] large and varied assortment will be sold of the first class of goods. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. Terms cash in city funds. The [illegible] an unusually large assortment of [illegible] and dining-room furniture, in oak, extension [illegible] sofas and chairs, China dinner [illegible] silver ware and cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. In the parlors, velvet carpets, solid rosewood [illegible] oil paintings, ormolu [illegible] and Bohemian glass vases and decorations; side and [illegible] lace and brocatel window curtains [illegible] four round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, elegantly carved rosewood and stand, rich carved rosewood and mahogany [illegible] bedsteads and bureaus, pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c. Also, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues now ready and at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, LARGE GILT MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES IN SILK BROCATEL, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 East 23d-st., a general assortment of furniture, consisting of PARLORS.—Velvet carpets, very large gilt frame French [illegible] in green and gold; rosewood marble top [illegible] bronze and ormolu clock, solid carved rosewood étagère, fine [illegible] work-tables, &c., together with [illegible] ornaments. [illegible] Mahogany secretary, [illegible] and black walnut bureaus, do. bedsteads, chairs, [illegible] wardrobe, black walnut extension [illegible] hair mattresses, feather beds, [illegible] carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, [illegible] &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES, GRAND, MERCER, 19TH STREETS, AVENUES B AND C.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: GREAT JONES-STREET.—The valuable four-story brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 17, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Great Jones-st., each house 50 feet in depth.

GRAND-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 107 Grand-st., S. E. corner Mercer.

NINETEENTH-STREET.—The two four-story houses and lots south side 19th-st., 70 feet west of Avenue C.

AVENUE C.—The two four-story houses and lots Nos. 198 [illegible]

AVENUE B.—The four-story house and lot No. 218 Avenue B, S. W. corner 14th-st.

Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THE SALE AT NO. 188 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The entire furniture, &c., of a family [illegible] postponed on account of the storm until WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the auction room No. 79 Nassau-st. Full particulars will be seen on morning of sale. N. B.—The subscriber flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction in sales at dwellings, &c. Cash paid for new and second-hand furniture. Apply as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 2 lots with the [illegible] brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in [illegible] is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

B. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, rain or shine, all the elegant second-hand furniture in house No. 128 West 28th-st., viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, with centre and other tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, divans, French and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood piano-forte, gas chandeliers, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, mirrors, paintings, China, crockery and glass ware, the whole to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds Books and other white granite ware, flower blue, printed common ware, glass ware, China, also the stock of a dealer, comprising an assortment worthy the notice of dealers. Sales positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 desirable lots situate on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th-st. 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall st.

PRICE & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By PRICE & COLE, at No. 143 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock. The effects of a family removing to the West, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany, black walnut, and oak, parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, large mirror, [illegible] 10-foot extension table, &c., &c. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid property situated on the 2d-av., between 60th and 61st sts., consisting of a mansion house and out-buildings and 16 lots; grounds beautifully improved. Also, 3d-av. lots, opposite, all handsomely located for private residences.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

A JOBBER IN CIGARS WILL SELL BY TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, 5,000 Espanola, 5,000 Light Guard Operas, 5,000 Londres, Rachell, La Rosa, Conpoiga, Union Jacks, Wig Wag, Cabanas, La Rayna, Figaro, La Teresita, (this is the kind,) &c. Special Sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at No. 186 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, has been, in consequence of the storm, postponed until TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 4, at the same hour, 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready. Full particulars Wednesday morning.

FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm of Simeon Brokaw, deceased, situated in Middlesex County, about 2½ miles from Metuchin Station, on the New-Jersey Railroad, containing about 54 acres of good land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it. About 6 acres of the land are covered with good timber. On the premises are a two story house, barn and out-houses; connected with which there is a bearing orchard of apple, and other fruit trees. Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of WM. V. BROKAW, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSIcians.—[illegible] that eligible and spacious and highly desirable [illegible] Water-Cure Establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont.

The family of the late lamented Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, being desirous, since the Doctor's decease, to retire into private life, wish to dispose of the above mentioned property by private sale, previous to April 15, next, and if not then disposed of by that time, it will be put up by public auction on the 1st of May next, to the highest bidder.

This celebrated Hydropathic establishment, the very first established in this country, has been patronized for years by patients and others seeking recreation from all parts of the United States, as well on account of the excellent water, the pure air, and romantic scenery, as also on account of many other advantages, not to be had in any other similar establishment throughout the United States.

The terms of sale and particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

$1000 TO $2,500.—NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A Daily and Weekly Paper and Job Office, located in a flourishing city in the West, and doing a business affording an annual profit of $4,500 to $5,000, is offered for sale. The whole office, or an equal interest in it, will be disposed of upon good terms. Further particulars can be learned by application to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The lease and furniture of a first-class boarding-house in Waverley-Place, near the Square. Newly furnished last May. Sold in consequence of the death of the landlady. Possession immediately. Inquire of TYLER & BROWN, No. 156 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—A CHANCE FOR A BEGINNER.—For sale, a Washington super-royal press, with inker complete, in working order; also, some type, &c., and light room to let, in which they are situated; all cheap for cash. Possession immediately. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

$2,800.—WANTED—A CASH PARTNER TO join me in the purchase of a respectable manufacturing business that I have the refusal of for a few days. I have the cash and can give the best of reference. Address CARPENTER, Times office.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A large lot of Spruce Timber of various sizes. Also, Yellow Pine Timber and Dressed Flooring, by J. M. PHILLIPS, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING.—An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 23d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

A SIX-HORSE STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE —Or exchange for a one or two-horse engine. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 184 West 23d-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; affording all overwrought, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it imbues them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Dépôt, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 646 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea and all genito-urinary diseases radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy." Sold by HELMBOLD, Philadelphia; BARNES & PARK, New-York.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 39 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of Broadway, No. 631, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—FACING DUSTS OF every approved description. Also, fire bricks, fire clay, fire sand and black lead, for sale by G. O. ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 110 South 8th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 8th-st., and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, on Prospect Hill, at Stamford, Conn., including a modern house, with 2 acres of land, stable and carriage-house. The house has a fine piazza, speaking tube, bells and a cooking-range in the kitchen, walls tastefully painted, marbled and panelled in oak. It is 150 feet above Long Island Sound, presenting a beautiful panoramic view of the latter, including village of Stamford. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits, berries and shrubs. The meadow yields enough hay to keep a span of horses and a cow. It is seven minutes' ride from the railroad dépôt, at which all the trains stop, including express and mail. Stamford is lighted with gas, and one hour and a half's ride from New-York. Price $8,000. Sold on account of going to Europe. Inquire upon the premises, of the proprietor, Dr. HUNT.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 33D-STREET, BEtween 6th-av. and Broadway, 2 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.

Also a choice house, 20x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 72 Wall-st., or ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stone-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 13th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 50 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 37 Washington-st., containing 3 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 26th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., THE new and well finished two-story house with two-story extension and about ½ acre of ground on Fairmount-ave., 2d house right hand, marble mantels and grates; Reform Dutch and Presbyterian churches, and stages very convenient. Apply on the premises or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau street, New York—price, $3,800; or house and part of ground for $3,300.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 30 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $16,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad dépôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED.—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN.—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT GROVE HILL, MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat modern built house, suitable for a small family; price low, and terms easy; situation very desirable. Also a large well built house and out-buildings, with ample grounds. Inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH five acres of rich land highly cultivated, at New-Rochelle. It has marble mantels, grates, bath, water-closet, furnace and every convenience for summer and winter. It will be exchanged free of mortgage for City property. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 76th-st., near the 8th-av. and Central Park. Also, 6 lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av. Also, 20 lots on 63d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 25th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 290 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises No. 9 St. George's place, East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the dépôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS.—*HOUSES OF ANY DE*gree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 274 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from dépôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 395 Broadway, second story.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 257 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21. M. K. COUZENS & Co., Agents and Surveyors.

NO. 38 GROVE-STREET.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale, 21 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep; house three stories, with three rooms deep, marble mantels throughout, heaters, gas, hot and cold water, and in perfect order. Location not surpassed by any other in the City.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot of about 17 lots, on 125th-st., near 10th-av. Price together $7,000, or separate $450 each. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz.: 3 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new waterworks, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 96 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

TEMPLE HILL, AT SARATOGA, FOR SALE.—The above property is offered for sale in separate lots. The hill part being well wooded, is one of the most desirable places in Saratoga for residences, and will be sold low to parties wishing to build. The flat part possessing an abundance of soft spring water, is suitable for many manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low for cash and mortgage. Apply to R. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN AIR, AND A COUNTRY HOME—FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., one hour from the City. 3½ acres of land. For handbills giving full particulars, inquire of T. P. ROSSITER, No. 3 Bond-st., or P. H. JEREMIAH, Bowery Bank.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A neat cottage, with nearly an acre of land, on the New-Brighton side. For further particulars apply to WALTER KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 305, 307 and 309 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.

The large three-story dwelling and store No. 202 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.

The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 West 26th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.

The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.

The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Three brown stone houses, east side of Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., with ten bedrooms and bath-room, two parlors, basement-room and kitchen, with furnace and gas, and large reservoir in the attic. Rent $750—price $9,000. Also, one brown stone house, northwest corner 2d-place and Court-st. Rent $600. The Fulton Ferry cars reach the above in 15 to 20 minutes. Apply to JOHN RANKIN, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., or from 12 to 2 o'clock at No. 19 Wall-st., in rear basement.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 73 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 2d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. S. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE 3D AND 4TH STORIES OF THE building No. 487 Broadway, southwest corner of Broome-st.; building 26x100 feet; runs size of building; well lighted, having 16 windows on each floor, with Croton water and 2 water closets on each floor. Inquire of WM. GALE, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the modern improvements, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Neighborhood respectable and healthy. Possession given immediately. Inquire at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 176 East 14th-st. Possession given the middle of April. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. Apply on the premises, or to J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF HOUSE No. 114 High st., consisting of six apartments, with basement and cellar, large yard, &c. Will be rented low, to a small respectable family. Apply at No. 222 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 49 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to F. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 318 TENTH-STREET, near 2nd-av., three stores and basement—to be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock only. Inquire of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 123 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO WELL finished, 3-story brick houses, corner of State and Nevins sts., from 1st of May next. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, 118 Amos-st., near Bleecker. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Irving Savings Institution, 96 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 15 Bond-st., with dining-room extension and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOTS OF ground on Front-st. near Gouverneur-slip, suitable for the coal or lumber business. Apply at No. 50 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $600. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—STORE NO. 3½ MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-York. Inquire of MARSH & CO., on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story brick house and furniture, at No. 40 Orange st., corner Willow, on Brooklyn Heights, being a short distance from Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. The house and furniture in good order, with gas in every room and hot-air furnace. Apply to L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 164 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE BASEMENT AND VAULTS of building No. 1 Waverley-place, northwest corner of Broadway. Also, the second story and offices above. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A spacious two-story and attic-house, suitable for a moderate-sized family, very pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rent $900. For further particulars, inquire at No. 73 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

IN BROADWAY—A LEASE OF ABOUT 10 years of a building, about 28 feet front by 180 feet deep, between Franklin and Canal sts., with two fronts, at a reasonable rent, to let or for sale. For particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within 8 miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling from every hand, and gives such gliding, graceful movements that ladies or gentlemen may learn to write any style desired with great rapidity and entire satisfaction. Three $10 seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

$2 50.—THIS DAY MR. GOLDSMITH will commence several new writing classes, at the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course, guaranteeing full success to all, "old and young." Application should be made immediately. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES LAND SALES.—[illegible] order of the President, will take place on MONDAY, March [illegible], at the Land Offices in Osage, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa, when [illegible] acres will be placed in market by the Government.

In consequence of the large grants which have been made to Railroad Companies, and the withdrawal from market of a like quantity adjoining, this sale will comprise nearly all the unsold land of first quality remaining in Iowa. The lands now offered are mostly situated in the Valley of the Boone and Des Moines Rivers, and are considered among the best farming lands in the West. They are well watered and timbered, well located as regards climate and facilities for reaching market—the Dubuque and Missouri Railroad, now partly constructed, will, when finished, afford a ready means of access, and a corresponding increase in their value.

We have reliable agents who will attend the sales at each of the offices, and select lands for parties desirous of investing, and as they are men of long experience in the business, we have every confidence in their judgment.

We will secure funds for investment in lands, and give every information regarding charges, &c., and when it is desirable to use land warrants, furnish them at the best market prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED THREE-quarters of a mile west of the beautiful village of Geneva, Ontario County, on the Geneva and Rushville plank-road, containing 150 acres of the first quality of land, well watered and fenced, and under excellent cultivation, with an abundance of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling house, with wings and kitchen additional; two tenant or farm houses, stone stable, ice house, work shop, and large barns and sheds. The house occupies a commanding situation, overlooking the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the villages of Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country for 20 miles. Its proximity to numerous churches, excellent schools, railroads, and its healthy locality, render it one of the most desirable residences in Western New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to JAMES H. WOODS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor, PAUL MITCHELL, Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—17 miles from Fulton Ferry, of about 40 acres, 30 cleared, 2½ miles from two railroad dépôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near Rockaway landing, where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; double house, new; outbuildings good. A rapid stream runs through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. It is well calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price, $4,250—$2,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. JOHNSON, over the Central Bank, Brooklyn, or adjoining the premises, half mile south of Washington or Trimming-sq., on the Hempstead Plank Road.

THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER.—FOR SALE.—The country residence and farm of A. B. Cox, Esq., containing about 57 acres, situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, about one mile from St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The land is of the very best grass land, well divided by good fence, and all down in first-rate meadow, except 6 acres. The views are unsurpassed on the Neck, the house is a good and comfortable dwelling, a good farm house, out-buildings, and a perfect farming establishment, independent of the homestead; good ice pond on the property. Persons wishing to view the place, will take the Harlem Railroad to Williams Bridge, from thence a carriage about 4 miles. An order will be required from the subscriber, who will furnish other particulars. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson-River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 306 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y. The property consists of 116 acres of excellent land, 15 of which are heavily timbered, and the remainder under cultivation. The house is a large and handsome cottage, situated upon a lawn of eight acres, sloping on one side to the lake and on the other to the high road which separates it from the farm. On the premises are a carriage-house and stables for horses and cows, two large barns, and other farm buildings. The property lies within the village limits. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of air, the situation is very desirable. Inquire at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY GOOD FARMS, from 15 to 100 acres, in and near the village of Madison, Morris Co., New-Jersey; 7 farms, very desirable properties, and worthy the attention of those who are desirous to purchase country property. One of these farms, 41 acres, is within 10 minutes of the dépôt; good house and out-buildings, nearly new, with good fruit of all kinds, shrubbery, flower garden; beautifully situated, and well shaded with trees, &c.; also, several houses and gardens attached, &c. Beautiful country site for country residences. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the Dépôt.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE VERY LOW—Of 40 acres, near Chatham, N. J., quarter mile from Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt. Superior land, two living springs, and bounded on one side by Passaic River; dwelling commodious; barn and every needful outhouse complete; fences in perfect order; fine growing wood on place; fruit abundant. Good terms. Inquire of E. T. BEANEY, Metropolitan Mills, No. 265 Cherry-st., New-York, and M. DANIELS, No. 177 Market-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—A FARM situated near the village of Bound Brook, New-Jersey, one mile from the Central Railroad, containing 110 acres, handsomely situated in a good neighborhood, one new 2-story house, one tenant house and all under good cultivation, the subscriber offers for sale very low. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bound Brook, New-Jersey. JOHN SMALLEY.

FOR SALE AT ROCKLAND LAKE—A farm of 30 acres, with every variety of fruit, a good house, barn and out-houses; it extends from the Lake to the Hudson River, and is accessible twice a day by steamboat. Price $7,000; will exchange for City property. Inquire of JAMES RAISBECK on the premises, or by letter to C. W. RAISBECK, No. 96 Chambers-st.

$7,000, $12,000, $14,000.—THREE farms near line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 30 miles of New-York, with fine buildings and in high state of cultivation; also, a pleasant country residence with 3 acres of land on Staten Island. Inquire of WM. W. SMITH, No. 11 Warren-st., Box No. 2,500 New-York Post-Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'Hervilly, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 3½ ACRES, situated at Woodhaven, L. I., 8½ miles from South Ferry; commutation fare 5½ cents per trip; in full view of Jamaica Bay. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West; title good. For particulars, apply to KIRBY & DAVIDSON, Rule Makers, No. 73 Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, FIFTY acres of land on the south side. One of the handsomest locations on the island for residences. Would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

OLNY $1,200 FOR 52 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land, with good improvements, near a pleasant village, 75 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. A cheap Homestead. Full particulars at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway. C. H. OLIVER.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 1½ MILES from the Chestnut-st. dépôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife only, desire to obtain four rooms suitable for keeping house, in a pleasant and respectable location in any part of the City below 30th-st. A back basement and second floor, or second floor alone, is desired, and in a house with but one family. References exchanged. Address, stating particulars and naming rent, A. B., Box No. 1,313 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his wife, without children; a neat cottage in a healthy location, with from 3 to 6 acres of land, within an hour's ride of the City; rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Address, with description and full particulars, Box No. 3,114, Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED—WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements; three-story, attic and basement, well adapted for a first-class private boarding-house. Rent must not exceed $700; location not above 20th-st., 2d and 7th avs. Address HOUSE, No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY STORE AND DWELling within 100 miles of the City, in some pleasant village, either with or without stock. Address M. M. MILDEBURGER, No. 30 Carmine-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE *Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River.* These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; *the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment* is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS, AND cheap rents, in the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS— Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 446 Water-st., between Market and Pike sts., second and third floors, well lighted, and in good locality. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET— Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK will be sold without reserve at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 M., on board of said boat, now lying at the foot of Christopher-st. S. HENDRICKSON, Agent.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex American Congress from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. B. MESSENGER & CO., No. 53 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILSON G. HUNT [illegible] SULLIVAN, PETER [illegible] and [illegible] CAMPBELL.—Summons for [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 40 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-[illegible] cents, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857. JNO. E. PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, contracted or in any manner [illegible] KING [illegible] A. D. 1856, are required to present and [illegible] said claims and prove up the same before [illegible] FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said county, on or before the 8th day of April, A. D., 1857. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the [illegible] Real Estate Hide Association of the City of New-York, are requested to present the same at the office of the Trustees, on the premises known as the Hide-House, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted,) until the 10th of March next, as immediately after that day the assets of the Association will be divided among the stockholders.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1857. By order of the Trustees, S. R. PATTERSON, President. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, JAMES SHELDON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & [illegible], No. [illegible] Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1856. CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of [illegible] Bryan, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated [illegible] JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house, corner [illegible] av., in the City of New-York, on or before [illegible] March next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] CATHARINA BEHRENS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITH, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1856. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor. [illegible] No. 79 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857. JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON [illegible] LANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 139 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856. ISAAC WARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES [illegible] SENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856. CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.
In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, wholesale and retail, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 32,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION BY R. PATON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. [illegible] 456 Pearl-st., and 109 Canal-st., (new store) [illegible] New-York, has constantly on hand a large and [illegible] assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, [illegible] cade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture in sets, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. Old suites repainted. Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 176 Centre-st., near Hospital.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 270 Washington-st., between Chambers and Warren, New-York. Offer at lowest market rates. Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 58-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons deliverable at the port of New York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 14 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all parts, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unequalled superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Ann-st. MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES—DECKER'S MECHANIcal combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 80 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

A NEW BOOK ON BILLIARDS—"THE GAME OF BILLIARDS," by MICHAEL PHELAN, author of "Billiards Without a Master." Price $1. Will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of price, by O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, billiard table makers, 19 Ann-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,007,7[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. [illegible] CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,621,368 70
Average amount of Specie....817,816 74
Average amount of Circulation—inclusive of notes [illegible]....65,170 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,568,577 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$11,365,213 06
Average amount of Specie....1,566,756 60
Average amount of Circulation....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits....7,149,687 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,377,399 64
Average amount of Specie....72,519 17
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,181,510 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Bell, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE BELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,457,779 87
Average amount of Specie....840,851 09
Average amount of Circulation....262,318 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,644,490 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Vice-President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Vice-President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,327,978 51
Average amount of Specie....146,500 92
Average amount of Circulation....78,421 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,605,343 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....570,432 46
Average amount of Circulation....70,486 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,941,487 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,907,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....311,078 96
Average amount of Circulation....545,547 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,548,977 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....55,993 78
Average amount of Circulation....168,446 00
Average amount of Deposits....664,951 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,465,978 57
Average amount of Specie....197,381 57
Average amount of Circulation....230,379 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,267,097 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....14,233 80
Average amount of Circulation....130,249 00
Average amount of Deposits....211,077 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICH'D WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. E. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,362,985 30
Average amount of Specie....73,068 31
Average amount of Circulation....124,893 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,062,010 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$574,942 03
Average amount of Specie....32,387 83
Average amount of Circulation....104,713 00
Average amount of Deposits....297,394 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. D. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,494,428 16
Average amount of Specie....285,394 64
Average amount of Circulation....216,103 56
Average amount of Deposits....1,216,001 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. J. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$767,320 64
Average amount of Specie....41,751 45
Average amount of Circulation....195,826 00
Average amount of Deposits....610,111 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of February, 1857. A. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,771,694 38
Average amount of Specie....331,829 96
Average amount of Circulation....24,686 98
Average amount of Deposits....1,479,971 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,941,730 56
Average amount of Specie....288,367 38
Average amount of Circulation....89,249 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,346,711 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,408,779 89
Average amount of Specie....169,512 76
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,350,169 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],187 00
Average amount of Specie....85,764 00
Average amount of Circulation....95,428 00
Average amount of Deposits....427,970 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Wm. H. Ribley, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,574,635 47
Average amount of Specie....180,005 54
Average amount of Circulation....112,389 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,490,120 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$757,308 10
Average amount of Specie....31,122 12
Average amount of Circulation....81,066 00
Average amount of Deposits....582,386 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$689,487 24
Average amount of Specie....28,974 84
Average amount of Circulation....81,792 00
Average amount of Deposits....502,420 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,375,930 15
Average amount of Specie....68,962 04
Average amount of Circulation....115,339 00
Average amount of Deposits....806,015 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,795,360 52
Average amount of Specie....141,509 24
Average amount of Circulation....109,636 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,219,361 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$291,131 00
Average amount of Specie....19,677 00
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$782,348 78
Average amount of Specie....57,181 36
Average amount of Circulation....105,329 00
Average amount of Deposits....631,351 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,697,440 92
Average amount of Specie....154,197 12
Average amount of Circulation....229,606 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,663,463 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,618,198 06
Average amount of Specie....505,177 31
Average amount of Circulation....315,308 50
Average amount of Deposits....3,291,157 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$944,666 15
Average amount of Specie....50,647 14
Average amount of Circulation....97,309 00
Average amount of Deposits....751,365 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,637,035 00
Average amount of Specie....105,535 48
Average amount of Circulation....166,444 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,136,302 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,974,139 30
Average amount of Specie....393,012 46
Average amount of Circulation....215,051 50
Average amount of Deposits....3,164,657 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,312,300 89
Average amount of Specie....55,511 66
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$763,881 68
Average amount of Specie....31,588 04
Average amount of Circulation....107,188 00
Average amount of Deposits....541,065 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John M. Dupuy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,164,391 88
Average amount of Specie....300,338 40
Average amount of Circulation....108,836 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,597,932 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,525,059 45
Average amount of Specie....938,129 14
Average amount of Circulation....243,910 68
Average amount of Deposits....4,155,103 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,555,223 14
Average amount of Specie....121,853 75
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....108,367 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,799,281 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,395,776 56
Average amount of Specie....561,925 38
Average amount of Circulation....191,925 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,093,561 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,379,014 00
Average amount of Specie....101,631 00
Average amount of Circulation....114,328 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,104,806 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,979,424 88
Average amount of Specie....210,432 10
Average amount of Circulation....158,039 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,167,494 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$330,729 47
Average amount of Specie....10,727 38
Average amount of Circulation....82,339 00
Average amount of Deposits....193,725 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$463,457 96
Average amount of Specie....29,188 91
Average amount of Circulation....86,396 00
Average amount of Deposits....162,928 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$896,967 69
Average amount of Specie....11,310 05
Average amount of Circulation....164,539 00
Average amount of Deposits....315,196 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,669,835 36
Average amount of Specie....62,444 54
Average amount of Circulation....149,311 00
Average amount of Deposits....795,636 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,658,712 11
Average amount of Specie....114,368 03
Average amount of Circulation....130,380 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,217,063 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$542,425 50
Average amount of Specie....25,702 28
Average amount of Circulation....115,391 00
Average amount of Deposits....246,067 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 3d day of March, 1857. Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$960,496 25
Average amount of Specie....63,519 50
Average amount of Circulation....116,776 00
Average amount of Deposits....670,050 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 3d day of March, 1857. J. M. Hoops, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,104,875 79
Average amount of Specie....179,026 31
Average amount of Circulation....146,627 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,950,136 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds. (Office New-York Daily Times.)

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$780,360 92
Average amount of Specie....32,214 55
Average amount of Circulation....114,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....545,894 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,442,967 09
Average amount of Specie....205,968 36
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....86,573 73
Average amount of Circulation....80,757 00
Average amount of Deposits....619,780 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Abner Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. J. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,179,145 71
Average amount of Specie....101,026 98
Average amount of Circulation....210,170 00
Average amount of Deposits....681,990 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. E. A. Chambers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,896,386 00
Average amount of Specie....220,586 00
Average amount of Circulation....95,355 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,539,848 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Samuel F. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,632,690 30
Average amount of Specie....55,228 07
Average amount of Circulation....205,189 00
Average amount of Deposits....592,527 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,580,524 38
Average amount of Specie....365,454 28
Average amount of Circulation....179,586 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,482,632 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Reed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1868.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 72½ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36¾ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $321,400; for 1855, $350,160, and for 1856, $434,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $112,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $8,209 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 43 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road, and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($302,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $600,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1857.

Office of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
New-York, Feb. 28, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March.
C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

Office Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. Co.,
Terre Haute, Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 27, 1857.—Coupons of the City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, payable March 1, will be paid on and after the 2d day of March next, on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st.
JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 81 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of 1856	83,549 [illegible]
Balance brought from last statement	157,[illegible]
Amount of premiums received during the year	$183,065 96
Amount of Interest and Discount received during the year	30,3[illegible] 52
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c.	1,942 26—229,531 00
Amount due of Sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c.	11,1[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c.	22,130 95
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,[illegible] 41
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00—$82,[illegible] 34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$312,150 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	204,421 37
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	51,[illegible] 55
Cash in Bank, and on hand	7,559 10
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c.	11,103 74—406,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years; and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of [illegible] in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb., 1857.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to seventy-four and one-half per cent. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of 6 per cent. per annum on the Scrip issues of 1854 and 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 Wall-st., where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 13 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gas. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Co., New-York, Feb. 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 6th of March.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Gowan,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Kesler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP OF RICE, CLAPP & CO., New-York, and P. L. STERNBERG & CO., Buffalo, composed of Addison Rice, Everett Clapp, Pearl L. Sternberg, Geo. H. Bryant and Levi H. Rumrill, doing business as Forwarders and Commission Merchants, expired by its own limitation Jan. 23, 1856.
PEARL L. STERNBERG,
GEO. H. BRYANT,
EVERETT CLAPP,
LEVI H. RUMRILL.
New-York, March 2, 1857.

Pearl L. Sternberg, Geo. H. Bryant, Everett Clapp and Levi H. Rumrill, are interested in the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, and give their personal attention to shipments and the business of that Company, and have no connection with the new firm of RICE, CLAPP & CO., lately advertised in this City.
New-York, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.
The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.
The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.
References: Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth; Cashier Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.; Robert Bayard, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHENCK, WOOD & POND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.
C. SCHENCK,
F. M. WOOD,
E. B. POND.
New-York, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of M. PRATT & CO., and will continue the Commission, Boot, Shoe and Leather business of the late firm, at No 25 Beekman-st.
M. PRATT,
C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND.
New-York, March 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore known as BURNS, TRAINQUE & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of February last, and the interest of PETER TRAINQUE therein having been purchased by WILLIAM BURNS and THOMAS BURNS, the manufacture and sale of elegant furniture will be continued at the old stand No. 459 Broadway by them under the name of
BURNS & BROTHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of IRVING PARMELEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
IRVING PARMELEE continues the business of the late firm at No. 31 Pine-st.
IRVING PARMELEE,
CHAS. W. HAWKINS.
Feb. 28, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 23, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NATHANIEL R. COBB,
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH MARIE IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.
MARIE & KANZ,
No. 27 William-st.
New-York, March 2, 1857.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 18th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL.—$6 50 PER TON.—THE REMAINDER OF the coal in yard in Leroy-st., between Washington and West, will be delivered to hotels, families and others at $6 50 per ton for furnace and grate size. Warranted the best coal in market. Apply at the yard, or at the office No. 47 Exchange-place. A liberal discount to dealers and cartmen. F. S. PERKINS, Treasury Hartford Coal Company.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the family dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible].
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, [illegible] and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.... Wednesday, March [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston... We'day, March [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....[illegible]
Second Cabin....[illegible]
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.......Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 12½ o'clock.
The Persia will sail on the 18th March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, March 2, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 1 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
Winter Arrangements—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 26, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:
Every morning at 8:10 o'clock.
Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r, and Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. Steamer ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare with stateroom, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—FIRST and only clipper on the berth. The beautiful A 1 clipper ship RED GAUNTLET, will be dispatched at an early day for Melbourne. Shippers and passengers will do well to examine her before engaging elsewhere. Apply on board Pier No. 13 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODSPEED, ARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

[illegible] GREAT SNOW-STORM.

[illegible]

[illegible] IN THE BUD.

The Blockade on the Railroads, the Steamboats, the Ferries, the Streets.

[illegible] and Long Island Choked Up—[illegible] Hudson Visible—The Eastern Roads Obstructed, but Not Badly.

BUSINESS KNOCKED END-WISE.

Yesterday was a day of weather, of snow, blow, [illegible]. As soon as the clocks on Sunday [illegible] could agree to strike 11, the snow began to fall, [illegible] it did not pause till about 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. On levels it was then fourteen inches,—in drifts from three to four feet deep.

[illegible] days previous, and we waited for the bluebird and the bobolink. The sun shone for them; the [illegible] zephyrs wooed them. We cast off our overcoats, looked at Spring patterns for vests and pantaloons, and defied fate. But, a single swallow does not bring Summer on his wing, and the few mild days that we enjoyed in February were not prognostical of the advent of March.

[illegible] weather, as our readers have. All kinds of weather we have seen and with much philosophy have endured the worst. But the forenoon of yesterday rather went ahead of our previous experience. We are puzzled what to say of it. It was not so much the snow as the wind, but without the snow the wind would have been endurable. At one and the same time the wind blew from all points of the compass. It met in the centre of every given [illegible] and twisted into a gigantic convolution, [illegible] of snow, whirling, twirling, dancing, [illegible], and teeth-gnashing, as only before [illegible] circle of a wizard's dance on the [illegible] Catskills, or the White Mountains.

[illegible] be literal—as fast as snow could fall, and [illegible], or nearly so, as wind could blow. [illegible] was raised as when Æolus from the North [illegible] the White Fog in, and it covers the City, [illegible] over the East and North Rivers, and the ferry boats, crossing, get smashed up. So did the [illegible] yesterday, make the rivers difficult to be crossed, and so did they blind the eyes of [illegible] in the streets.

Umbrellas were no defences. The wind pooh-poohed them, and turned them inside out. It swept signs and awnings away, and banged numerous shutters off their hinges. In Broadway, looking as far as you could see, it kept the snow dancing higher than the tallest houses, and threatening as the simoons in the Egyptian deserts. Coats, scarfs, fur caps, shawls, were no protection. Houses were not protected by windows, by shutters, by blinds, by doors, by anything. There was snow in the store, in the hall, in the parlors, in the bed room. Wherever a breath of wind found [illegible], it brought snow with it. Charitable men, thrusting their hands into their pockets for loose change, in response to the beggars' supplication, could not arrive at the pennies for the encroachments of the snow.

Before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the snow ceased to fall, but the wind continued to blow, and the remainder of the day, and all the night, it howled round [illegible] in the most mournful and semi-angry fashion. It told of wrecks on the coast, (and we believed) of dismal cries of crews and passengers [illegible], and no one left to bear the tidings to the shore. And we believed those also, and prayed the Winter would soon be over, that we should be able to exclaim with Wordsworth:

"It is the first mild day of March,
[illegible] sweeter than before—
The robin sings on the tall larch
That grows beside our door."

But the poor little robin did not sing yesterday. The [illegible] weather that we enjoyed last week [illegible] him from his sunny retreat in the South, and [illegible] numbers of these little vivants of Spring flitting about among the leafless and [illegible] of the Battery during the driving gale of yesterday.

CITY RAILROADS AND OMNIBUSES.

[illegible] of the Eighth-avenue cars were running yesterday, drawn by four horses each; of course the animals had no opportunity of showing their points at trotting, and the passengers seemed but too glad to reach their destination at the reduced speed.

The Sixth-avenue Company turned out some twenty-five cars, drawn also by four horses each. During the day a snow-plough was in constant requisition on both roads, and was just about equal to the task of keeping the snow down to a passable extent.

On the Harlem City road only five cars were running, excepting those carrying passengers from the Centre-street depôt to the Twenty-seventh-street Station.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The Company sent out twenty cars only during the day, each of which was drawn by six horses. Every exertion was made to keep the track in order by using a snow-plow and sprinkling salt upon it, but in spite of these efforts the trips were not very regular, and traveling was not very pleasant either for passengers, conductors, drivers or horses.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Very good time was made on this road considering the state of the weather. Snow-plows were brought into requisition and salt sprinkling was kept up throughout the day. From 5 o'clock A. M. to 9 a car was started every five minutes, and from 9 till 4 P. M. every ten minutes, when they started again every five minutes. Four and six horses to a car were used. A very commendable thing was done by the Company in placing at the down-town end of the route a spare car in which passengers could find shelter while waiting for a conveyance. It would be well for the other City Railroads to evince a like regard for the comfort of the public in a similar emergency.

The Broadway Stages rolled heavily along, some of them with four and others with six horses; no large sleighs were to be seen, though the snow on the pavements seemed to be quite deep enough for runners. Small sleighs were out in plenty, enjoying probably the last opportunity of the season.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains were pretty generally up to time on this road—there being very little drifting of the snow. The Washington Cut was slightly obstructed, but a full head of steam forced the locomotives through it with ease. The Albany Express, due here at 12:10, arrived about one hour behind time. The Poughkeepsie and other way trains were nearly an hour in traveling from Thirty-first street to Chambers-street, though some of the passenger cars were drawn by eight horses, four abreast. By telegraph to the Hudson River Railroad office, it appears that the ferry crossing at Albany was much obstructed, and in as bad condition as at any time during the past Winter. The weather was severely cold, and the river at that place full of floating ice. No more snow has apparently fallen along the upper line of the route than in this City. Fortunately, the wind yesterday was from the northwest, and there being not much fixed ice adjoining the track, from which snow could drift upon the road, the banks were diminutive in comparison to what they would have been with the wind northeast. All the trains during the day left the Chambers-street depôt.

ERIE RAILROAD.

From dispatches received at the office, foot of Duane-street, it seems that more snow fell yesterday along the eastern division than farther west. A few of the trains were somewhat behind time, though not materially. The express, which left Dunkirk on Friday evening, arrived at Jersey City about an hour and a half behind time. The mail train, due at 7 o'clock last evening, was, also, nearly an hour behind. The trains going west left at the usual hours, and were retarded to some extent by the snow this side of the Delaware River—the Buffalo express having reached Narrowsburg 1:50 behind time; and the mail train which left Jersey City at 8:15 being reported at Port Jervis late.

NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

The 7 and 8 o'clock passenger trains left Canal-street, but all subsequent trains started from Twenty-sixth-street. The Boston Express, due here at 6 o'clock last evening, did not get in till about 8. The cars of the 6 and 7 o'clock trains were stuck occasionally while going round the curves between Canal and Twenty-sixth streets, owing to the want of sufficient horse power, and teams were hoisted before leaving the City.

An accident occurred at the upper tunnel in the morning, by which two or three passenger-cars received some little injury, and also the engineer of a [illegible] train. It [illegible] train was impeded [illegible] in that vicinity, and while men were engaged clearing it away, two other trains—the last one being the New-Haven train, which left that place at 7 o'clock—came up, and were obliged to stop until the obstruction was removed. While waiting, a Harlem train was seen approaching, and immediately ran against the rear car of the New-Haven train, breaking it considerably. Fortunately no person was inside. Two other cars connected with it received a violent concussion, but none of the passengers were hurt. The engineer of the Harlem train, it is said, was slightly scalded. Owing to the driving snow making objects indistinctly seen at a little distance, it is probable the engineer failed to see the obstruction before him. A man was sent out with a red flag to warn the approaching train, but he was too late to be of service.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

The train from White Plains, due at 6:15, arrived in the City much later than that hour, but the through trains experienced only a trifling delay. The cars of the outward-bound trains received passengers at Twenty-seventh-street, but the City cars of this road were in waiting at the depôt in Centre-street to convey all those wishing to start from that point.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

This road is always turned topsy-turvy by the snow, even when other roads are comparatively unharmed. The storm of yesterday was not an exception to the rule. Only two trains arrived at the Brooklyn depôt during the day—one from Jamaica, the other from Hempstead. They were both a long while behind time. The Jamaica train left that village at 8 in the morning, and by the aid of two engines and a snow-plow finally worried through to the depôt of the South Ferry some time between 11 and 12 o'clock. A train for Farmingdale, drawn by three engines, started out yesterday afternoon after 4 o'clock. Neither the Greenport nor the Yaphank trains had arrived up to a late hour last night. They were expected to arrive together, for the orders are in such trying times that the Yaphankers shall wait for the Greenporters, and then both to pull together, and so, by this brotherly-kindness, accomplish a trip.

But if the Company dig out a cut it is filled up again in an hour; and what is the use of incurring the expense? The month of February has been an unprecedentedly busy one on this Road. They carried more freight than ever they did before in the same space of time. So as the Company manage things they don't lose much money if their road is blocked up three or four months in the year.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

There has been no communication with Perth Amboy since Sunday night. The boat *John Potter* did not budge from Pier No. 1 North River, during the day or night of yesterday, and the officers of the road are in blissful ignorance of its condition. However, as its business is mainly the transportation of heavy freight, it is presumed that the snow has blocked the track too much to admit of running the trains; and so the Company put up a notice like this:

"*No freight received at this depôt to-day.*"

Would it have cost too much to have sent the boat down to find out the condition of things?

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The storm prevented any of the boats starting for Albany or Troy last evening. Should the weather moderate, their trips will be resumed to-day. The *New-World* and *Hendrick Hudson* left here on Saturday evening, and both arrived at Albany in good time and without impediment on Sunday morning. The *Oregon*, very heavily laden, arrived at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Albany at 4 o'clock on Sunday, and laid up for the night at Bristol. She brings the report of much ice at the Highlands, but it is all broken, and the wind will probably drive it through. If this weather holds, however, it is not improbable that the river will be again frozen.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The trains on the Morris and Essex Branch of this road did not run very regularly up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. But by a vigorous application of the snow-plows after that hour they were enabled to make the accustomed trips nearly on time. From the Central—the other branch of the road—at a late hour in the evening nothing had been heard.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The three boats of this line, which start from the North River, near the Battery, made the usual trips to Elizabethtown Point yesterday. Notwithstanding the high wind and the rough sea, they were only one hour longer than usual in doing it.

THE SUNKEN BARK HERSILIA.

Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS have contracted to raise the bark *Hersilia*, from Calcutta, which was cut through by ice, and sunk in eight fathoms of water above Quarantine. Her spars are all gone by the deck.

The Schooner *Cordelia*, JOHNSON, which went ashore in January, on Chickacarnied, N. C., is to be got off by contract with Mr. BAKER, for $3,000.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Staten Island Ferry Boats made but four trips during the day, there being very few passengers venturing up or down the bay. A heavy sea washed the whole length of the Island, making it dangerous to go alongside the landings. No carriages came or went during the day. The Hamilton-avenue Ferry made only fifteen minute trips, and ran but two boats; and during the fore part of the day all the ferries except the Fulton and Jersey City were considerably interrupted by the blinding snow-storm and gale.

DETENTION OF SOUND STEAMERS.

In consequence of the snow-storm, most of the freight that would have gone forward by the Sound-boats could not be delivered, and that last received here still lay under the freight sheds; and as there were few or no passengers, both the *Commodore*, of the Stonington line, and the *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, laid over; the former left this morning at 6 o'clock, and the latter boat will leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Worcester*, for Allyns Point, departed at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday; the wind having changed to the N. W. N. became clear, although there was little abatement in the gale.

Up the River.

A gentleman who left Albany yesterday morning at 6¼ o'clock, by the Hudson River Railroad Express train, and arrived in the City about 2½ o'clock, tells the following story of things at and about that place:

The waters have subsided, and the canal boats are promiscuously piled upon one another at the basins in immense confusion. The New-York Central Railroad has been pretty thoroughly washed out, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of freight stored there has been so damaged by the late flood that consignees in all parts of the State are grumbling sorely at the condition of their merchandise. The wet goods dealers at Albany are now as numerous as those of Catharine and Chatham streets in this City, and will prove formidable rivals to them. Since the subsidence of the waters there the flooded ground has been left with large deposits of filth, of every description. Workmen are busily engaged in repairing the Central Railroad depôt, and putting things in their proper places.

Masses of ice still remain in the river, and many of the old boatmen state that they should not be surprised if it were to freeze over again, if this weather keeps up a day or two. One of the Hudson River tracks between Albany and Castleton is blocked up with huge chunks of ice, and so is impassable.

The people of Albany, having had no intercourse with the outer world for a long time, had not heard of top-boots, and so don't know their value in wading through such mud as they have there now, and they paddle across the streets in canoes, or float across on stray window-shutters. They seem also to have forgotten how time passes, as the Albany *Knickerbocker* of yesterday morning (March 2) was presented to its readers bearing the date of Feb. 30.

Since the passage of the river-boats, the accumulated freight has been somewhat relieved, but still there are large quantities at the various depôts. Piles of high wines, a great deal of flour and staple dry goods form the largest heterogenous mass ever beheld at the depôts at Albany. Butter and cheese, however, are scarce. The railroads are busily called upon by merchants to forward all this speedily.

THE MAILS.

The following is an official list of the mails received at the Post-Office up to a late hour last night:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

Boston mail, due at 5 A. M., arrived 11 55.
South mail, due at 5 A. M., arrived 9 15.
New-Haven mail, due at 11 A. M., arrived 4 20.
South mail, due at 12 M., arrived 2 15.
Erie Railroad mail arrived 2 10 P. M.
North mail, due at 12 30, arrived 2 50.
Boston mail, due at 6 P. M., arrived 11 30.
No other mails have arrived. T. CLARK.

The Weather.

A snow-storm commenced, at my place of observation, at 2:40 o'clock last evening, with the wind N.E., and the temperature at [illegible]. Snow fell continuously after that, during the night, and the temperature fell to 28°, with a change of wind to N. N. W., at 8 o'clock this morning, and subsequently fell to 18°.

A warm term commenced here on the 13th of February; the temperature, in portions of that warm term, rose higher than in any February, except in 1842, for the sixty-nine consecutive years covered by our records. In 1842, on the 4th of February, it rose to 64° for a single day, while the present year it was 60° on the 18th, 62° on the 19th, 60° on the 24th, and 63° on the 25th.

Professor DEWEY, of Rochester, writes to me that the heat reached there on the 17th, and rose to 64°; and on the 19th the temperature there did not rise above the freezing point. He says the heat moved easterly.

At Boston the temperature rose to 56° on the 17th, and 68° on the 18th. At Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., it was 65° on the 18th, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 70°. A thunder storm passed over Perma, Munroe Co. N. Y., on the 18th, the lightning of which struck a barn belonging to Mr. THRALL, and consumed it.

The temperature of the Winter has been extraordinary. Within the field of my research the temperature has been 65 degrees below zero, and again 70 degrees above that line north of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, making a change of one hundred and thirty-six (136) degrees in less than a month, and still public health has not been affected by these extremes.

At 2 P. M. the temperature rose to 18 degrees; and at 3, to 20 degrees, wind N. W., when the snow ceased falling. About one foot of snow has fallen on a level; it is much drifted and the crystals broken.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 3 P. M., March 2, 1857.

The Weather Elsewhere.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2—P. M.

The storm has not been violent here. The morning train from New-York arrived only a little out of time. There has been no storm of consequence West of this, and on the Central Railroad the trains are all running on time.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

A furious snow-storm commenced here last evening, and still continues. The snow is from two to three inches deep on a level, and is badly drifted.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2—3 P. M.

The New-York mail train of this morning arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

The snow-storm has abated.

The western roads are not obstructed.

The trains from the south have not arrived.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 2—P. M.

Six inches of snow fell here yesterday. The thermometer this morning stood at 2 degrees above zero. Weather now moderate.

Heavy gales were experienced at Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, yesterday and last night, accompanied by a slight fall of snow.

We hear of no material interruption to travel, nor damage.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

A tremendous northeast gale commenced here at midnight, with a driving snow-storm.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

A trifling rain fell last evening, and a tremendous wind blew all night. It is very cold to-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 2.

The storm has been severe here to-day, and the trains have been generally two hours behind time.

The New-York train for Boston got off the track a few minutes after leaving the depôt this evening.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2—P. M.

The gale is abating this evening. Not enough snow has fallen to seriously incommode the Railroads. The storm appears mainly to have been on the coast, extending East to Calais, accompanied with flurries of snow.

Reports from the interior announce cold, blustering weather.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The weather is very cold and stormy, and a little snow has fallen.

Telegraph Lines and the Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2—8 P. M.

All the wires South of this city have ceased to work since 4 P. M., and there is no probability that they will be repaired to-night. We have tried in vain to reach Baltimore and Washington, *via* Harrisburg, and also *via* Pittsburg and Wheeling. The storm has ceased, and we have a pleasant but intensely cold evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

St. David's Society's Anniversary Festival.

The members of St. David's Society of the City of New-York met at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, with a number of their friends, for the purpose of showing their devotion to the memory of the patron saint of their native land, through the delightful medium of a festival. There were about one hundred and fifty present, and the proceedings were marked for their appropriateness, and the company for the joyousness that reigned from the beginning to the close. The guests' table was presided over by Mr. WILLIAM MYERS, the President of the Society, and on either side of him there sat, as distinguished guests, Mr. OWEN, of the St. George's Society; Mr. BELL, of St. Patrick's; Mr. VAN WAGENER, of the St. Nicholas; Mr. BONNEY, of the New-England, and E. F. PURDY, of St. Tammany. Also, Rev. Mr. GARDNER, Hon. Judge PEABODY, Messrs. CROMWELL, BLYDENBURG, LEWIS, ACLY, AUGUSTUS and R. J. SMITH, and Mr. GAINS. Messrs. DAVID JONES, W. B. JONES, and G. W. GRIFFITH, Vice-Presidents of the Society, presided at the other table.

As soon as the cloth had been removed, the President arose and introduced a few remarks by the declaration that he was not about to trouble the company with a set speech. Nevertheless, he had some facts that he wished to lay before the company, the most important of which were, that Welshmen, wherever they went, carried with them their language and all their national peculiarities; in proof of that he instanced the fact, that in the City of New-York there are three churches, in which the Word is preached in the language of Wales, and that there are three newspapers published in Welsh. And again he said they had three organizations, known—the first as the "Ancient Britons," which had been in existence fifty years. It was a benefit society, the members paying twenty-five cents per month, and receiving $4 per week in sickness. It has a surplus of $2,800. The second is known as St. David's Benefit Society, which has a surplus of over $2,700. The Society over which he had the honor to preside was, he said, truly charitable. It has a fund of $3,000, with a yearly income from receipts from members. After stating that the yearly expenses of the three Societies named, were less than $300, he proceeded to announce the regular toasts, which were "the day we celebrate," and to the various nationalities and authorities, requiring notice. The sentiments to the Governor and State of New-York were handsomely responded to by Mr. E. F. PURDY and Judge PEABODY. Those to the sister Societies were responded to by the representatives present, and all was interlarded with some exquisite music on a harp in the hands of Mr. APTOMMAS, and singing by Mrs. J. R. THOMAS, and Messrs. J. J., of New-Jersey, and another J. J. JONES.

In point of profusion, style and enjoyment, the members rank the festival last evening amongst the best they have had.

Tammany.

There was another plug muss at Tammany last night. There was what professed to be a meeting of the Tammany Society—that is to say, so much of the Tammany Society as sides with the minority of the General Committee met in grand conclave, appointed RICHARD B. CONNOLLY (one of the Sachems) Chairman, and Mr. DURYEA, Secretary. Mr. PURSER was the only other Sachem present. WILSON SMALL, of the Tax Commissioner's Office, Treasurer of the Society, was also present. Besides these gentlemen, there were also from thirty to forty others of the minority who voted "aye" to everything proposed by the Chair, and paid no attention to the noisy fringe that questioned and complained and made points of order. Resolutions were read and instantly declared adopted, which reflected unpleasantly upon the behavior of the seven sachems. The majority insist that this meeting of the Tammany Society was bogus—that the by-laws require a two days' notice, which wasn't given—that the Grand Sachem did serve a notice on the Secretary that there would be no meeting. This quarrel will not end until April, when the election for Sachems comes off. But as the Collector holds office until September, the spoils are not endangered by this delay.

Pertinent to this matter the following resolution will be of interest to the United Democracy:

At a meeting of the Council of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held at Tammany Hall Jan. 28, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. HOWARD, the lessee of Tammany Hall, be informed, as to the decision of this Council upon upon the question submitted by him this evening, that no meeting of the Tammany Society, or any portion of the members of said Society, can be [illegible] in Tammany Hall, [illegible] signed by the regular [illegible] accordance with the laws and usages of the said Society.

Dated Tammany Hall, Jan. 28, 1857.

GEORGE S. MESSERVE, Father.

C. C. CHILDS, Scribe pro tem.

The French Extradition Case—More Words Between Messrs. Busteed and McKeon.

The examination in the French Extradition case was set down for yesterday at 12 M., before Commissioner BETTS. Directly upon the re-assembling of the Commissioners, the different Counsel employed in the case, and last, but not least, the prisoners and other parties interested in the examination, Mr. MCKEON moved an adjournment till Wednesday noon. The opposing Counsel, in speaking to this motion, occupied an hour and a half.

Mr. MCKEON pressed the motion because he did not deem it judicious or safe to have the investigation proceeded with before the Commissioner until some definite decision had been arrived at as to his powers in the case. As the matter stood with the interpretation given to these powers by the Commissioner himself, neither the prosecution counsel or counsel employed by the French Government, had any guarantee that acts similar to that of the Corporation Counsel would not be repeated. He had asked Judge BETTS to take charge of the case, but the Judge had declined—his time being fully occupied with other matters before him.

He had asked the attention of Judge Ingersoll to the matter, who was absent in Connecticut. He had received no answer to this letter as yet. By Wednesday he could get a reply.

Mr. Busteed opposed the motion as unnecessary, and urged that the examination be proceeded with as though no difficulty or misunderstanding had arisen. Each day's delay, he contended, was an act of gross injustice to the defendants, as they were confined in jail and could not be released on bail.

Mr. MCKEON declared that he should utterly object to the examination going on before the Commissioner. A scene most disgraceful to the bar and to the community had been enacted, and he should object to furnishing any opportunity for its repetition.

Mr. BUSTEED pronounced the reference of the District-Attorney to be personal and out of order upon the argument of a motion.

The Commissioner decided that the District-Attorney was in order, as giving his reasons for an adjournment and hearing of the case before another party.

Mr. MCKEON continued his argument. He spoke of Mr. BUSTEED as the legal Mrs. Malaprop of the New-York Bar.

After remarks from Messrs. FOGERTY and TOWNSEND opposing the motion, and from Ex-Recorder TILLOU in its support, an adjournment took place to Wednesday noon, in pursuance of the motion.

The Arrested Filibusters Beginning to Sum Up.

The case of ex-Consul FABENS and Capt. BOLTON, the arrested filibusters, came up yesterday at 4 P. M., before Commissioner MORELL, for summing up.

Mr. CAMPBELL, one of the counsel for the defendants, made the opening speech. The offense charged against the defendants, he contended, if any offense at all, was an offense only against municipal laws, no violation of international law, or the comity which should exist between independent nations, was proven. He insisted that the Commissioner should dismiss the complainant, as the statute which the defendants were charged with violating was a penal statute, and should be construed literally. The affidavit and warrant in the case charged that the defendants hired and retained the complainants to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be employed in the service of General William Walker, of Nicaragua, whereas it was required by the statute that they should be enlisted to enter the service of some foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people. No such hiring or retaining was shown, because the Government do not acknowledge General William Walker as a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people. He disclaimed that the evidence indeed proved hiring or retaining on the part of the defendants of any one to go as soldiers to join General Walker. Mr. Campbell cited numerous authorities in support of his argument, which occupied an hour and a half.

An adjournment took place to 12 M. to-day.

The Misses Cunningham.

Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM is said to be quite ill, and her sisters,—the youngest, ELEANOR, having returned from Saratoga,—are worn out with anxiety and trouble. The young ladies have not left their home during the week, and the statement that on Tuesday last they were promenading Broadway with Mr. SNODGRASS, is unfounded. Some wretched vagabonds have been persecuting them by sending to their address obscene valentines.

☞ The salted beef of drowned cattle is likely to be cheap in our market. When the ice on the Hudson broke up a few weeks ago, herds of cattle were drowned in the vicinity of Albany. They say that when their carcasses came to light again their economical proprietors salted and packed them for the market. Look out for them.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 5 Clinton-place.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	2 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	4 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	86
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE-SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	5 pieces	22 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS, pair		4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPH.

The public should not omit an inspection of this peerless accomplishment of the Camera. It seems impossible to conceive a further advance in the art of Portraiture. Pictures which a year ago were unattainable by any means whatever, are now executed in a moment, and possess an artistic grace and symmetry which hitherto Photography has been deemed incapable of attaining. The Imperial Photograph may be examined at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

The process of reproducing copies of Portraits by Photography has recently been the subject of many and valuable improvements. Any requisite number of *fac similes* of Daguerreotype, Oil Painting, Bust or Sketch is produced as readily as engravings are printed from a plate. Their cost is but a trifle. BRADY *has established a copying department at his Gallery*, and persons desiring copies of Pictures will find that a dozen impressions are not more expensive than a single one by the old method.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our closing sale recommences on Monday the 2d of March and will continue until the 15th, on which day we shall positively remove to the new store corner of Broadway and Broome street.

Gilt and bronze three-light Chandeliers, $5, $6, and $8.

Gilt and bronze four-light chandeliers $8 $12 and $15.

Gilt and bronze six-light Chandeliers $10, $15 and $25.

Part of the store fixtures for sale, including Oil Cloth, Matting and 300 yards elegant Brussels carpet.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

An entirely new and by far the most successful application of the art hitherto made is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. These

IMPERIAL EFFECTS AND TINTS

are without a parallel in the history of Photography. Mr. BRADY'S facilities for their production enable him to place them at a popular price.

A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN COST

has been made in each department of portraiture at his Gallery, while the quality has constantly improved.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The recent post mortem examinations in the French foundling hospitals disclose the alarming fact, that worms destroy multitudes of children. Wise mothers will take note of this fact, and use KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, a delightful confection, inevitably fatal to intestinal vermin. For external diseases, especially Scrofula, BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla is the only remedy to be depended on. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels, the pills are a sure remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

OUR CLOSING SALE IS DISCONTINUED (FOR THIS DAY ONLY.)

To give us an opportunity for arranging the remainder of our stock and delivering goods sold.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RUTH OAKLEY AT BARNUM'S.—They produce this famous domestic drama to-night at Barnum's Museum. It is not yet in print, but has been gotten up from the manuscript sent by the authors from London. It is said to be the most soul-stirring piece ever witnessed. Two amusing pieces besides, this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *omnia & fine* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great bill of last evening is to be repeated, viz: the "Black Cat," Medea-My-Deary," the "Frisky Cobbler," and "State Secrets." This must, of course, attract another large audience.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES.—This new and beautiful style of portraiture is now taken in all its perfection at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robbery of a Public Store.

Early on Monday morning the public stores on the Cunard dock in Jersey City were burglariously entered and robbed of two boxes of French silks, valued at $2,000 belonging to REIMEL, VOLCKMANN & Co., of New-York. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the watchman of the American Coal Company, near by, saw three men crossing the Cunard pier, carrying a box. He hailed them, and they answered him in a threatening manner. He went for the police and when he returned they had gone. They probably conveyed away their plunder in a boat. They broke a lock to one of the doors with a jimmy, and forced an entrance.

A Missing Police Officer Found.

THOMAS J. SMITH, constable of Raritan Township, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, disappeared from that place suddenly, having with him about $150 tax money. He was known to have come to this City, and as, after the lapse of a few days nothing was heard of him, he was believed to have been "garroted." Ex-Police Captain WALLING took the matter in hand, and succeeded in tracing SMITH to Oswego County, where he arrested him, *for absconding with the public funds*. SMITH for a time stoutly maintained that he had been "garroted" and robbed in New-York, and for that reason feared to return home until he could give a satisfactory explanation. Finding the Captain not gullible, SMITH owned up that he had not been garroted and had the tax-money. He was brought to this City, and was on Saturday sent back to Monmouth County.

Arrest of Chicken Thieves.

Two men were arrested at the Hoboken ferry yesterday morning, with two bags of stolen chickens in their possession, which they had stolen from various persons in Hoboken—some of them of choice breeds. They were taken before Justice BROWNING, who committed them for trial. One of them gave his name as CHARLES ZERR, of No. 189 Delancey st., and the other as PETER FUNCKE, of No. 94 Cherry-st., New-York. One of them is a rag-picker, and the other a pedler. They are both Germans.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, Mr. JOHN S. LEWIS to Miss KATE AUGUSTA LAWS, all of this City.

DIED.

TINKER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, after a short illness, CHARLES LEWIS, son of Lewis G. and Marianne M. Tinker, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the late Rev. Moses Morrow, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, (Wednesday,) without further notice, from No. 161 Hudson-st.

BERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, CHARLIE HALL, only son of John C. and Deborah Berry, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 191 East 18th-st.

ZIMMERMANN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, Sr., formerly of Buenos Ayres, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRYDON.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, WILLIAM WASHINGTON BRYDON, only son of Robert Brydon, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Cortlandt-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Affliction a long time I bore,
Physician's skill was vain,
Till God was pleased my life to ease,
And free me from my pain.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, ROBERT R., infant son of Leonard W. and Amelia M. F. Carpenter.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 316 Greenwich-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 1, suddenly, JAMES B., son of John and Mary L. White, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., third door north of Park-av.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 1, TILLY LYNDE, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 117 Columbia-st., near Clark-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 2.

$1,000 Miss. State 6s	84¾	600 Erie Railroad...b3	57⅛
6,000 do.	84¾	100 do...b3	57⅛
6,000 do...c	84¾	250 do...b60	57⅝
1,100 Virginia 6s	91⅞	100 do...b25	57⅜
15,000 Ill. Cn. R.R.Bs.130	100	300 do...c	57¼
41,000 do.	100	300 do.	57⅛
2,000 Te.H.& Al.2d m.	60	300 do...s60	57⅜
16,000 L.E.&W. 2d m.b.	42	100 do...s60	57⅛
5,000 C. & P. Div. Bds.	63	400 do...s10	57⅛
1,000 Erie RR. Bds 1875.	94	500 do...s30	57⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank Scrip.	106¾	100 do...c	57⅛
5 Bank of the Repub.	113	100 do...b3	57⅛
30 Bank of Com.	105¼	900 do...s3	57⅛
10 Park Bank	99½	100 do...s60	57⅛
25 Nic. Transit Co.	8¼	250 do...s3	57⅛
100 do.	8¼	5 Hud. Riv. R.R.	37½
100 L. C. & Mil. R.R.b3	74	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.b10	95⅛
24 do.	73½	15 do.	95⅛
30 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	69	50 do...b30	96
25 do.	69½	50 do...b10	95½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.b60	89½	1200 Reading R.R...b60	81⅝
150 do...b10	89⅝	100 do...s3	81
100 do...b3	89½	200 do...s30	81
200 do.	89⅛	100 do...s3	81¼
100 do...btw	89½	300 do...b60	81⅜
215 do...s3	89⅛	200 do...b3	81⅛
100 do...s60	89¼	100 do...s10	81¼
50 do...b3	89⅜	350 do...c	81⅛
15 do...s3	89⅛	75 Mich.S.&N.Ia.R.b3	75
100 do...b30	89⅞	25 do...s30	74¾
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.b60	75	50 do...b30	75¼
900 Chic. & R. Isl. R.c	105	25 do...s10	74⅞
250 do...b60	105	200 do.	74¾
200 do...s60	104	350 Illinois Cent. R...s3	137
11 do.	104⅛	250 do...b60	137½
100 do...s60	104¼	15 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	103¾
175 Wiscon. L.S.R...b3	60	20 do.	103½
28 New-Jersey R.R.	12?⅛	25 do.	104

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	92	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.b30	75
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	87	100 do...b3	74¾
2,000 H. R. R. Ct bds.	63	100 do...b60	75½
1,000 L. E. & W.2d m.	42	25 do.	74⅝
12 American Ex. Bk.	114⅜	250 Chic. & Rk. I. R.b60	105
25 do.	114¼	50 do.	104⅝
25 N. Y. Cent. RR.	89⅜	100 do.	104⅝
100 do...b5	89⅜	200 Cle. & Tol. R.R.	74½
100 Erie Railroad...s45	57⅜	1100 do...b60	75¼
100 do...s3	57⅜	200 do...b10	74⅝
200 do...s10	57⅜	350 do.	74⅝
100 Reading R.R...s3	81	100 Mil. & Miss. R R.b60	70
125 do...s3	81¼	100 Ill. Central RR.s60	137
200 do...b30	81⅜	200 do.	137⅛
100 do...s10	81⅜		

TUESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28,—the particulars of which are [illegible] by each bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 21:

Decrease in Loans	[illegible]
Increase in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	[illegible]

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, and the statement to Saturday of the Government Sub-Treasury, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 1, 1856.	Feb. 21, 1857.	Feb. 28, 1857.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	106,[illegible]	111,[illegible]	111,[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	7,154,298	8,180,275	[illegible]
Gold Deposits	88,894,877	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanged	71,364,340	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	61,927,795	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sub-Treasury	16,199,565	15,[illegible]	[illegible]

The statement will be deemed a [illegible] one, as compared with the [illegible]. Contrasted with this time last year, the present position of the Sub-Treasury and the Bank reserve of Specie will still attract attention. [illegible] the former is now almost the only [illegible] owing to the favorable ruling of both Foreign and Domestic exchange—and as the Banks will have the full advantage of this week of the California receipts, we may calculate upon a further strengthening of the reserve on the succeeding [illegible].

The total reserve of Specie in the City [illegible]:

March 1, 1856, in Bank	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Feb. 28, 1857, in Bank	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The Sub-Treasury was reduced to-day [illegible] 610; the receipts being $144,[illegible] and the payments $284,975. The balances in all the depositories of the Treasurer's Department subject to draft at the close of February, amounted to the grand total of $24,467,742.

The sudden and severe snow-storm impeded business transactions generally to-day, and caused as little to be done in the way of Money and Exchange negotiations as possible. The Cunard steamer this week is the *Asia*, direct from New-York. The correspondence and [illegible] will be made up to-morrow, after the arrival of the [illegible]'s mail from Liverpool. The [illegible] Liverpool Wednesday, Feb. 18, [illegible] and the *Persia*, to the 21st, is expected to be in by [illegible] or Thursday. Sterling Bills are in [illegible] but controlled by few parties, and the [illegible] very steady, 108¾@109¼ ℘ cent. Francs [illegible] 5.23¾@5.22½ regular bankers', and [illegible] bank indorsement. Money is without [illegible] from the rates and supply of Saturday. [illegible] were generally firm through the forenoon, and prices of Saturday being had on most of the leading roads, and a further advance of 1¼ ℘ cent. on Illinois Central shares. Large sales at the Board at par. In the afternoon the general market closed with business registered in New-York Central at 89¾; Erie, 57⅛; Toledo, 74½ cash, and buyers' purchases at 75⅛, buyer 60 days; Illinois Central 137½; Reading, 81⅜, and Southern Michigan 74⅝ ℘ cent. The tone of the market [illegible] active, after the printed list was made up.

In speaking this morning of the [illegible] Cotton advised by the *Niagara* for the week in Liverpool ending 14th February, we made it equal to $5 ℘ bale. It should have been $2 50 the bale—equal to ¼ cent. or ⅛d. sterling ℘ lb.

Mr. N. R. COBB, of the [illegible], has withdrawn from his old firm of N. R. COBB & Co., and Mr. JAMES H. STEBBINS, the Junior partner, associates with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the style of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. [illegible] street.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 45 Wall-street.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 28.

Name of Banks.	Ave. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circulation.	Ave. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	585,881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commonw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	201,121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,173,014	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$111,[illegible]
Specie	10,[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Niagara*, [illegible]—[illegible] Cellange and lady, [illegible] J. Hotchkiss and child, [illegible] and lady, J. Derby and lady [illegible] Eschebeulling, Hill, Blake, McKay, Otis, [illegible] M. Welles, Schiffer, Gordon, [illegible] Lelaire, Roe, Tyre, Robertson, [illegible] Lee, Townley, Knight, Merrick, [illegible] Little, Young, Angell, P. H. Young, [illegible] Shepherd, Herman, Rosenberg, [illegible] and Lady, Charlton and lady, [illegible] Babington, Engels.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 22 | Sun sets...... 5 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...[illegible] | Gov. Island...[illegible] | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Osborn Howes, Kelley, San Francisco, [illegible]; Emanuel; Wellington, Barstow, New-Orleans, [illegible] Thompson.

Bark Thetis, Cross, Sumatra, W. A. Sale & Co.

Brigs John Stevens, Peters, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; O. Woodward, Chase, St. Thomas, C. & E. J. Peters; Antelope, Jones, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Wilhelm, (Brem.,) Marten, Gyon, Spain, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Schooners Ann Caroline, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Roscoe, Bacon, Baltimore, Haller, Lord & Quereau; Sea Breeze, Cheney, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Margaret, Hosmer, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Caroline Amelia, Turner, Cape Haytien, E. F. Bird & Co.; John Boston, Lingo, Savannah, Scranton & Talman.

Arrived.

Schr. John A. Brown, Bailey, from wreck of bark Eastern Belle, ashore on Long Beach.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Allen, New-London, with oil to master.

Schr. Emeline, Chase, Provincetown, with fish.

Propeller H. B. Beach, Sanders, Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; Sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana and New-Orleans.